

Weather

Very cloudy today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 56.6 and the minimum 32.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 48.9 and 40.7.

THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

NO. 2307 VOL. VIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with special marks privileges in China. 己未年二月十三日

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1919

大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

PEACE DELEGATES END CONSCRIPTION FOR WHOLE WORLD

Conditions Imposed On Germany To Be Binding On All Powers

BRITISH PROPOSAL

Supported By America And Finally Agreed To By Others

LENGTHY DEBATE

Program Outlined For Summoning Enemy Delegates To Hear Terms

(American Press Wireless)

Peking, March 9.—The military peace terms with Germany were finally approved this evening at the Quai d'Orsay by the Council of Ten. A precedent was revealed today by the conditions imposed on the Germanic nations, being binding upon the rest of the world, and this is especially so as regards conscription. That has been left out except as a war time expedient and was brought up by the insistence of Mr. Lloyd George and supported by the American military experts, with France, Italy and Japan in acquiescence after protracted arguments.

It will be recalled that the British position was stated in despatches when Marshal Foch recommended that the Germans be permitted to maintain an army of 200,000 recruited by conscription. To this the German Minister objected today and offered as a compromise an army to number 100,000 to be built up by voluntary service of three years' duration for men and perhaps four years for one thousand officers. The effect of long term service will be to prevent men from entering into military training.

Program For Calling Germans
When the Teutonic delegates arrive it is highly improbable that they will be taken into the formal plenary session. The probable program will be to ask their Commissioners to attend a meeting of the Council of Ten, at which the terms will be submitted and discussed. It is not denied that this method will allow a certain elasticity of intricate terms so that the Germans will not be in a position to say that they were forced to sign.

It is believed further that this method will enable the Allies to point out to the Germans the utter futility of a refusal to sign; this is of course possible. In effect such abandonment on the part of Germany would mean that all relations with her would be shaken off forthwith and Germany blockaded.

Consternation In Japan

Over End Of Conscription

(Reuters Pacific Service)
Tokio, March 13.—The report that Japan has agreed to the abolition of conscription has caused consternation here as it completely undermines the system of national defense and is also utterly unbearable for the financial capacity of the country.

Appeal Case Fails

In British Court

Full Supreme Tribunal Sustains Sentence Imposed On Opium Importer

Judgment on appeal by the Full British Supreme Court yesterday upheld a recent sentence imposed by the British Police Court on one Wong Zung-ching, a British subject, convicted of attempting to import opium into Shanghai.

The point taken by the appellant was that there was no provision under British law covering sentence in such an instance. Mr. L. Ward appeared for the appellant and Mr. H. F. Wilkinson appeared as Crown Advocate. Judgment was rendered by Sir Haviland de Saumarez and Judge Skinner Turner.

The appellant is under sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Departing Teutons Leave Behind Them Five Doctors And A Brewing Tempest

Petition For Temporary Exemption Of Physicians Causes Heated Misunderstanding; Three Ships Get Off On Time

The Germans and Austrians have sailed but they have left behind them a considerable tempest.

After their action in requesting a temporary stay of deportation orders for previously exempted German doctors had elicited commendation, caused some dissatisfaction and provoked a misunderstanding of their attitude by a section of the community, Messrs. W. C. Sprague, G. E. Tucker, A. G. Stephen, T. R. Jernigan, Ralph Dawson and J. Harold Dollar issued a signed statement last night that details the facts. The statement will be found in full on the editorial page.

Meanwhile two other German physicians, Dr. Fisher and Dr. Dubois Raymond, supposed to be on the Novara when the steamer sailed with the Atrous and Nore for Rotterdam yesterday morning, turned up missing when the passenger lists were checked up at the Central Police Station. Neither Dr. Blumenstock, Dr. Birt nor Dr. Gerngross came from their hiding place yesterday. It is expected that they will make their appearance today. As soon as apprehended, police of the International Settlement will charge them at the Mixed Court with failing to register daily.

The statement issued by the six men who sent the letter to General Lu last Saturday will set at rest any misapprehension of their attitude toward Allied interests and the repatriation program. It will refute the charges that the men asked for complete exemption for Dr. Birt and Dr. Blumenstock or that their action had any other motive than the humanitarian.

As far as can be learned from the police records but six physicians were

aboard the steamers yesterday morning when they sailed with 1,801 enemy subjects. A cable will be sent to Hongkong asking definite information of the medical personnel of the Novara. Dr. Fisher and Dr. Dubois Raymond, who evidently did not go aboard, and Dr. Hodling were assigned to the Novara. The Nore carried Dr. von Schab and Dr. Dold and the Atrous sailed with Dr. Lese, Dr. Schmidt and Dr. Hemeling. Dr. Kura did not go. He is now located at 192 Bubbling Well Road and will go on the Antiochus which will probably also take Dr. Birt, Dr. Blumenstock, Dr. Fisher and Dr. Dubois Raymond.

Work has been started to refit the Antiochus to accommodate 1,200 passengers. An indefinite number from the outposts and interior and about 700 local enemy subjects will go on the steamer in about three weeks. George Sineker had not been apprehended last night and the Chapel police are still searching for him. International Settlement police have ceased to worry about the missing German doctors, however, and no further efforts will be made to find them. It is expected that they will offer no objections to going on the Antiochus although there is a possibility that General Lu will consider that there is a sufficient number of enemy physicians available to look after the passengers on the Antiochus and order permanent exemption for Dr. Birt and Dr. Blumenstock.

A summary of enemy subjects sailing on the three ships yesterday shows: 491 men on the Atrous; 152 men, 215 women and 192 children on the Novara and 152 men, 185 women and 234 children on the Nore.

BOLSHEVIKI IN SIBERIA HELPED BY AMERICANS

Three Reported Captured By Japanese And Others Serving As Officers

(Reuters Pacific Service)
Tokio, March 13.—A report from a reliable source states that among the prisoners taken by the Japanese, on the 7th during the fighting with the Bolsheviki near Suchan were three Americans, according to whom about ten Americans are serving as officers with the Red Guards while several more are serving in the ranks.

Another report states that some foreigners in Vladivostok are supplying the Bolsheviki with ammunition and also that passports have been supplied.

May Close Siberian Frontier
Harbin, March 12.—According to rumors which have been widely circulated here during the last few days, the Siberian frontier will soon be closed against the importation of all goods. It is expected that this measure will improve the trouble and put an end to speculations.

With regard to this rumor the Novosti Jisni points out that the question of suspending the goods traffic to Siberia via Manchuria Station was anticipated some time ago owing to the fact that the Siberian Railway is encumbered with cars containing hundreds of thousands of goods of different kinds of merchandise which, if it could be forwarded in a short time to the towns along the railway, is ample to satisfy the needs of Siberia for the whole year.

Owing to the lack of system in dealing with commerce, speculators, disregarding the actual needs of the Siberian market, have bought a tremendous quantity of goods, thereby sending out enormous sums of rubles abroad and consequently provoking the rapid fall in the value of the ruble on foreign markets.

Fenghuangshan Loan Is Denied By Japanese

Report Of Okura Syndicate Contracting For Chinese Iron Fields Contradicted

(Reuters Pacific Service)
Tokio, March 12.—The report that Okura's contract for the control of the Fenghuangshan iron mines is

JAPAN-U.S. SHIPPING CO. IS ORGANISED IN KOBE

Will Have Capital Of ¥2,000,000, 500 Shares By Steamer Owners Of Two Countries

(Reuters Pacific Service)
Osaka, March 13.—At the Kobe Chamber of Commerce yesterday a preliminary meeting was held of the American-Japanese Shipping Company, which proposes a joint capitalization of American and Japanese shipowners of Yen 200,000,000.

CHARGE NEW VIOLATIONS OF SHENSI ARMISTICE

Mr. Tang Shao-yi Asks Mr. Chu Chi-chien For Explanation

Mr. Tang Shao-yi yesterday addressed a letter to Mr. Chu Chi-chien, chief Northern delegate, requesting an explanation of incidents alleged to constitute further violations of the armistice in Shensi. The letter says:

"Information has just been received from Peking to the effect that 600,000 rounds of ammunition were sent to Shensi by the Peking General Staff and Ministry of Army on a night train on the 1st inst. Another letter from Kwan Yin-tong reported that the Peking authorities had issued orders to the Hanyang Arsenal for 200,000 rounds of ammunition to be delivered immediately to General Liu Tsun-hou in Shensi. Such actions on the part of the Peking Government after it had issued explicit order for the cessation of hostilities in Shensi is contrary to reason. I am obliged, therefore, to write to you requesting the favor of a full explanation."

The Southern delegation also made public yesterday a letter from General Yu Yu-jen, Southern commander in Shensi, refuting statements made by Premier Chien Nung-hung that Northern troops were trying to live up to the armistice in that province.

CHINESE HOSPITAL MEETS

The annual meeting of the Chinese Hospital, Shanghai Road, will be held today at 5:30 p.m. at the hospital, when the twenty-second annual report will be presented.

American Guard Having Mess In Germany



YANKS AT MESS IN GERMANY.
American soldiers enjoying mess at a field kitchen on the River Moselle. The Yanks are guarding the bridge shown in the background which connects Germany with the Duchy of Luxemburg.

Send Big Shipment Of Relief Supplies To Siberia Today

British, American And Chinese Red Cross Forwarding 100 Tons Cargo To Vladivostok

A large shipment of hospital and relief supplies is being sent to Vladivostok on the steamer Penna today by the American, British and Chinese Red Cross Societies, nearly 100 tons of cargo in all.

The Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross is sending 77 large cases of hospital supplies of all kinds and 11 cases of refugee garments. The shipment also includes 500,000 units of diphtheria antitoxin and other serum for use in the hospital work.

The British Red Cross is sending 21 cases and 28 bales of Red Cross supplies, 18 chests of tea, 127 cases of provisions, 22 bags of sugar and 210 cases of milk.

From the Chinese Red Cross there goes a shipment of 62 cases of cigarettes.

British Empowered To Retain Air Force Till April, Next Year

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, March 4.—The Naval and Military Force Service Bill has been issued. It empowers the retention of men now in these forces until April 30, 1920.

Ukrainians Explain Breaking Of Truce

Denounced Armistice Because It Would Give Lemberg And Oil Lands To Poles

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Bern, March 4.—The Ukrainians have issued a statement declaring that the armistice with the Poles was denounced because it proposed a new frontier which would hand over Lemberg and the petroleum district of Drohobycz to the Poles.

Aboriginals Of China Discussed At Club

Lolos, Miao And Shans Are Described At American Women's Meeting

A discussion of the aboriginal tribes and conquering races of China, preceded by a historical summary by Mrs. F. J. White of Shanghai College who had charge of the program, delighted the members of the Literary Department of the American Women's Club yesterday afternoon at the Carlton Cafe.

Mrs. White's introductory paper sketched the history of China from the beginning, through the Mythological Period, the reign of Hwangti, The Golden Age, when Chinese history really begins, the Hsia, Shang and Chow dynasties, to the gradual assimilation or withdrawal of unconquered tribes to the South and West.

Three tribes, the Miao, Lolos and Shans, were then described in papers read respectively by Mrs. F. C. Mabee, Miss H. McKee and Miss Oldroyd. Miss Oldroyd read a paper written by Mrs. Kulp, who was unable to attend.

Lloyd George Counsels Peace At Labor Meeting

Cites Chaos In Russia And Germany As Warning To Industrial Conference

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, March 4.—Addressing the first session of the Industrial Joint Committee of Employers and Employees which was constituted at the Industrial Conference on February 27 and which was held privately this morning at the Central Hall in Westminster with Sir Thomas Munro as president, the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, said that he was returning to Paris to the Peace Conference that afternoon but thought it important to come to the meeting to say a few words to them, who were also sitting at a peace which was more important for the future than perhaps they realized.

Russia had gone to pieces and he was sorry to say that the symptoms were that Germany was also going to pieces. There was in Germany a lack of cohesion of ideas regarding the way the country was going to march and he would not be surprised if Great Britain had again to save civilization in more ways than one. The task of the committee was to settle the peace of the country. But they were doing more. They were setting up a model of civilization for the rest of the world. Let them approach their labors in that spirit. Civilization might be shattered to atoms. It could only be saved by the triumph of justice and fair-play to all classes.

He urged them not to try to get advantages over each other. They were not advocates but judges for the whole nation, which looked to them to save the state.

He advised employers not to seek temporary advantages which might finally ruin them but to take a long view and see that foundations which in some places were rotten were underpinned and made secure.

He pointed out to the workers that what was happening in Russia and might happen in Germany, showed they were a class which, anarchy suited least and that when they seemed to be triumphing most they were really, except perhaps a favored few, suffering the most dreadful horrors. They must see that the stream of prosperity irrigated the whole land. It was a mistake to keep men working longer than was absolutely necessary but at the same time two things must be borne in mind, namely, foreign competition and the need of productivity for a community of forty-five millions. Therefore it was necessary to find the legitimate boundary, just as the Paris Peace Conference was trying to fix the boundaries of Europe. They must use common sense and get the line that would meet the justice of the case.

Referring to unemployment, Mr. Lloyd George emphasized that, while to the employer unemployment meant only loss of profits and mental worry, to the worker it meant personal suffering and the still greater sorrow of seeing his family starving. Only those who had lived in the working classes could appreciate these horrors, which must be banished. We must devise some scheme by means of which when unemployment came it would be impossible for distress and famine to haunt the homes of honest

people who were only seeking work. Even the criminal sentenced to hard labor was fed and it was unjust and unfair that a man seeking work should be deprived of food.

The Premier emphasized that the prosperity of the country depended upon increasing its productivity and the heavy charges on the state owing to the war, as the result of which the national debt had reached 78,000 millions, must be met by increasing productivity.

He urged employers and employed to freely exchange views, have a quiet talk and devise an understanding. It was hard to get the suspicion against employers out of the minds of the working classes but they must make the worker understand that the greater the productivity of the country the greater would be his and his employer's prosperity. Let them see that the sunshine entered the workman's cottage as well as the mansion of the employer.

BERLIN RIOTS PRECEDED BY GENERAL STRIKE CALL

Soviets Ordered Workmen Out As Blow To Scheidemann Government

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, March 4.—A message from Berlin states that, following upon the decision of the Spartacists in favor of a general strike, disturbances occurred in various parts of the city. It is declared that the Government is prepared to meet eventualities. The sailor Kuhn, who, last November, was proclaimed President of Oldenburg and Friesland, has been arrested by Noske, the Commander-in-Chief, and conveyed to Berlin.

Copenhagen, March 4.—A message from Berlin states that the Prussian Government has declared several districts in Berlin to be in a state of siege in order to protect effectively workers from terrorism. The Imperial Minister of Defense, Noske, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Army Area, is assuming the executive authority.

At a very stormy meeting of the Berlin Soviet, the Communists and Independent Socialists, by a bare majority over the Majority Socialists, passed a resolution in favor of a general strike to enforce the demand for political recognition of the Soviets and the overthrow of the Scheidemann Ministry is anticipated. However the workers supporting the majority Socialists will not participate in the strike.

Copenhagen, March 4.—A message from Berlin states that a meeting of all transport workers, electricians, telegraphists, restaurateurs and pressmen has been exempted from the strike. The meeting demanded the release of political prisoners, especially Herr Ledebour and Radek, the Bolsheviki agitator, and also the disbandment of the Volunteer Corps. A resolution was passed denouncing the Hohenzollerns, von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff. The Vorwarts has published an appeal issued by the directorate of the Social Democrats urging the workers to resist the terroristic compulsion to strike.

WILSON CONVINCED AMERICAN PEOPLE FAVOR THE LEAGUE

Overwhelming Majority Want Organisation Of Powers For Peace

HOPE OF MANKIND

Europe Now Sick Because Statesmen Have Had No Vision

SURE HE WILL WIN

Determined To Stay In Europe Till It's 'Over Over There'

(Kokusai American Service)

New York, March 5.—President Wilson spoke at the League of Nations meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, following former President Taft, as follows:

My fellow citizens: I accept the intimation of the air just played. 'We'll not come back till it's over over there.' And yet I pray God, in the interests of peace and of the world, that that may be soon.

"The first thing that I am going to tell the people on the other side of the water is that an overwhelming majority of the American people is in favor of the League of Nations. I know that that is true; I have had unmistakable intimations of it from all parts of the country and the note rings true in every voice."

"I count myself fortunate to speak here under the unusual circumstances of this evening. I am happy to associate myself with Mr. Taft in this great cause. He has displayed an elevation of view and a devotion to public duty which is beyond praise, because this means that this is not a party issue. No party has the right to appropriate this issue and no party will in the long run dare to oppose it."

"We have listened to so clear and admirable an exposition of many of the main features of the proposed covenant of the League of Nations that it is perhaps not necessary for me to discuss in any particular way the contents of the document. I will seek rather to give you its setting. Impressed By Paris Conferences"

"I do not know when I have been more impressed than by the conferences of the commission set up by the conference of peace to draw up a covenant for the League of Nations. The representatives of fourteen nations who sat in argument at that board were not young men; were not men inexperienced in the affairs of their own countries; not men inexperienced in the politics of the world; and the inspiring influence of every meeting was the concurrence of purpose on the part of all those men to come to an agreement and an effective working agreement with regard to this league of the civilized world."

"There was a conviction in the whole impulse; there was a conviction of more than one sort; there was the conviction that not a man there would venture to go home and say that he had not tried to do it."

League Means End Of Intrigue
"Mr. Taft has set the picture for you of what a failure of these great purposes would mean. We have been rearing for all these weary months that this agony of war has lasted because of the sinister purposes of the Central Empires, and we have made of the course that they meant their conquests to take. Where did the lines of that map lie, or that central line that we used to call from Berlin to Baghdad? They laid through these very regions to which Mr. Taft has called your attention. But they lay then through an united Empire—the Austro-Hungarian Empire, whose integrity Germany was bound to respect as her ally, lay in the path of that line of conquest; the Turkish Empire, whose interest she professed to make her own, lay in the direct path she intended to tread."

"And now what has happened? The Austro-Hungarian Empire has gone to pieces and the Turkish Empire has disappeared, and the nations that effected that great result—for it was a result of imagination—are now responsible as the

Wilson Makes Great Appeal For League Of Nations

trustees of the assets of those nations. You not only would have had a weak nation lying in this path, but you would have nations in which that old poisonous seed of intrigue could be planted with the certainty that the crop would be abundant; and one of the things that the League of Nations is intended to watch is the course of intrigues. Intrigue cannot stand publicity and if the League of Nations were nothing but a great democratic society it would kill intrigue.

Common Right To Warm

"It is one of the agreements of this covenant that it is the friendly right of every nation, a member of the League, to call attention to anything that it thinks will disturb the peace of the world, no matter where that thing occurs.

"There is no subject that may touch the peace of the world which is exempt from inquiry and discussion, and I think everybody here present will agree with me, that Germany would never have gone to war if she had permitted the world to discuss the aggression upon Serbia for a single week.

"The British Foreign Office suggested that there might be some delay so that the representatives of the nations of Europe could get together and discuss the possibilities of a settlement. Germany did not dare to permit a day's discussion. You know what happened. So soon as the world realized that an outlaw was at large the nations began one by one to draw together against her.

"We know for a certainty that if Germany had thought for a moment that Great Britain would go in with France and with Russia she never would have undertaken the enterprise, and the League of Nations is meant as a notice to all outlaw nations that not only Great Britain, but the United States and the rest of the world will go in to halt enterprises of that sort. And so the League of Nations is nothing more nor less than the covenant that the world will always maintain the standards which it has now vindicated by some of the most precious blood ever spilt.

Statesmen Have Had No Vision

"The liberated people of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and of the Turkish Empire call out to us for this thing. It has not arisen in the council of statesmen. Europe is sick at heart at this very moment because it is seen that statesmen have had no vision, and that the only vision has been the vision of the people. Those who suffer see. Those against whom wrong is wrought know how desirable is right and the righteous.

"The nations that have long been under the heel of the Austrian, that have long suffered from the innumerable agonies of being governed by the Turk, have called out to the world, generation after generation, for justice, for liberation and for succor. No cabinet in the world has heard them.

"Private organizations, pitying hearts, philanthropic men and women have poured out their treasures in order to relieve these suffering people, but no nation has said to the nations responsible: 'You must stop. This thing is intolerable and we will not permit it.' And the vision has been with the people.

"My friends, I wish you would reflect upon this proposition.

Dare Not Threaten Masses

"The vision as to what is necessary for the great reforms has seldom come from the top of the nations of the world. It has come from the sad and the self-aspiration of the great bodies of men who mean to be free. And I can explain some of the criticisms which have been leveled against this great enterprise only by the supposition that the men who utter the criticisms have never felt the great pulse of the heart of the world.

"And I am amazed, not alarmed, but amazed that these should be in some quarters such a comprehensive ignorance of the state of the world. These gentlemen do not know what the mind of men is just now. Everybody else does. I do not know where they have been living. I do not know by what influences they have been blinded; I do know that they have been separated from the general currents of the thought of mankind. And I want to utter this solemn warning—not in the way of a threat: The forces of the world do not threaten. They operate. The great tides of the world do not give notice that they are going to rise and run along—they rise and in their majesty and overwhelming might, and those who stand in the way are overwhelmed. Now that the heart of the world is awake, the heart of the world must be satisfied.

Great Underlying Motives

"Do not let yourselves suppose for a moment that the fostering in the populations of Europe is due entirely to an economic basis or to economic motives. Something very much deeper underlies it all than that. They see that their governments have never been able to defend them against intrigue or aggression, and that there is no force of foresight or of principle in any modern cabinet to stop such. Therefore they say: 'There must be some fundamental cause for this.' The fundamental cause, they are beginning to perceive, is that nations have stood single or in little jealous groups against each other, fostering prejudice, increasing the danger of war rather than concerning on measures to prevent it. And that if there is right in the world, if there is justice in the world, there is no reason why nations should be divided in the support of justice.

"They are therefore saying that if you really believe that wars ought to be prevented, cease thinking about the rival interest of nations and think

about men and women and children throughout the world.

Nations Meant For People

"Nations are not made to afford distinction to their rulers by way of success in the maneuvers of politics. Nations are meant, if they are meant for anything, to make the men and women and children in them secure and happy and prosperous, and no nation has the right to set up special interests against the interests and benefits of mankind, least of all, this great nation which we love.

"It was set up for the benefit of mankind. It was set up to illustrate the highest aspirations of men who wanted to be free. And the world, the world of today, believes that and counts on us and would be thrown back into the blackness of despair if we deserted it.

"I have tried once and again, my fellow citizens, to say to little circles of friends, or to larger bodies, of what seemed to be the real hope of the peoples of Europe, and I tell you frankly I have not been able to do so because when the thought tries to crown itself into speech the profound emotion of the thought must envelop it and speech will not carry. I have felt the tragedy of the hope of those suffering peoples.

"It is a tragedy because it is a hope which cannot be realized in its perfection, and yet I have felt besides its tragedy, its compulsion upon every living man to exercise every influence that he may have to the utmost to see that as little as possible of that hope is disappointed, because if men cannot now, after this agony of bloody sweat, come to themselves and see how to regulate the affairs of the world, we will sink back into a period of struggle in which there will be no hope and where there will be no mercy. There can be no mercy where there is no hope, for you yourself expect to perish? Why should you be pitiful if you can get no pity? Why should you be just if upon every hand you are put upon?

Spirit Of Men In Arms

"There is another thing which I think the critics of this covenant have not observed. They have not observed the temper of those splendid boys in khaki that they sent across the seas. I have had the proud consciousness of the reflected glory of those boys because the constitution made me their commander-in-chief, and they have taught me some lessons. When we went into the war we went into it on the basis of declarations which it was my privilege to utter, because I believed them to be an interpretation of the purpose and thought of the people of the United States. And those boys went over there with the feeling that they were not only going over there to beat Germany. They were not going over there merely with resentment in their hearts against a particular outlaw nation. But that they were crossing those three thousand miles of sea in order to show to Europe that the United States, when it became necessary, would go anywhere where the rights of mankind threatened.

"They should not sit still in the trenches. They would not be restrained by the prudence of experienced continental commanders.

Won By Spiritual Force

"They had come over there to do a particular thing, and they were going to do it and do it at once. And just as soon as that rush of spirits as well as a rush of body came in contact with the lines of the enemy they began to break and they continued to break until the end. They continued to break, my fellow citizens, not merely because of the physical force of those lusty youngsters, but because of the irresistible spiritual force of the armies of the United States. It was that they felt. It was that that awed them. It was that that made them feel if those youngsters got foothold they could never be dislodged, and therefore every foot of ground that they won was permanently won for the liberty of mankind.

"And do you suppose that having felt that crusading spirit of these youngsters who went over there, not to glorify against, but to serve their fellowmen, I am going to permit myself for one moment to slacken in my efforts to be worthy of them, and their cause? What I said at the opening I said with a deeper meaning than perhaps you have caught: I do mean not to come back until it's over over there, and it must not be over until the nations of the world are assured of the permanency of peace.

Diplomats No Longer Cynical

"Gentlemen on this side of the water would be very much profited by getting into communication with some gentlemen on the other side of the water. We sometimes think my fellow citizens, that the experienced statesmen of Europe are an unusually level headed set of men, by which we generally mean, although we do not admit it, that they are a bit cynical. That they say: 'This is a very practical world. By which you always mean that it is not an ideal world; that they do not believe that things can be settled upon an ideal basis.

"Well, I never came into intimate contact with them before, but if they used to be that way they are not that way now. They have been subdued, if that was once their temper, by the awful significance of recent events and the awful importance of what is to ensue. And there is not one of them with whom I have come in contact who does not feel that he cannot in conscience return to his people from Paris unless he has done his utmost to do something more than attach his name to a treaty of peace. Every

man in that conference knows that that treaty of peace of itself will be ineoperative, as Mr. Taft has said, without this constant support and energy of a great organization such as is supplied by the League of Nations.

Treaty Tied To Covenant

"Men who, when they first went over there were skeptical of the possibility of forming a League of Nations, admitted that if we could but form it it would be an invaluable instrumentality through which to secure the operation of the various parts of the treaty. And when that treaty comes back, gentlemen on this side will find the covenant not only in it, but so many threads of the treaty tied to the covenant, that you cannot dissect the covenant from the treaty without destroying the whole vital structure. The structure of peace will not be vital without the league of nations, and no man is going to bring back a cadaver with him.

"I must say that I have been puzzled by some of the criticisms—not by the criticisms themselves; I can understand them perfectly even when there was no foundation for them, but by the fact of the criticism. I cannot imagine how these gentlemen can live and not live in the atmosphere of the world. I cannot imagine how they can be Americans and set up a doctrine of careful selfishness throughout the last detail. I have found no counsel of generosity in their criticism. I have heard no constructive suggestion. I have heard nothing except: 'Will it not be dangerous to us to help the world?' It would be fatal to us not to help it.

"From being what I will venture to call the most famous and the most powerful nation in the world we would of a sudden have become the most contemptible. So I did not need to be told, as I have been told, that the people of the United States would support this covenant. I am an American and I knew they would.

A Sweet Revenge

"What a sweet revenge it is upon the world. They laughed at us once. They thought we did not mean our professions of principles. They thought so until April of 1918. It was hardly credible to them that we would do more than make a mockery of, and go through the forms of helping, and when they saw multitudes hastening across the sea and saw what those multitudes were eager to do, what they got to the other side they stood amazed and said: 'The thing is real! The hope is the friend of mankind as it said it was!' The enthusiasm, the hope, the trust, the confidence in the future brought by that change of view is indescribable.

"Take an individual American and you may, out of ten, find him selfish and confined to his special interests, but take the American in the mass and he is willing to die for an idea. The sweet revenge therefore is this: that we believed in righteousness and now we are ready to make the supreme sacrifice for it—the supreme sacrifice of throwing in our fortunes with the fortunes of men everywhere. Mr. Taft was speaking of Washington's utterance about entangling Alliances and if he will permit me to say so, he put the exactly right interpretation upon what Washington said. The interpretation that is 'neatly' if you read what he said, as most of these gentlemen do not, and the thing that he longed for was just what we now are about to supply: an arrangement which will disentangle all the Alliances in the world.

Only Selfishness Entangles

"Nothing entangles, nothing entangles a man except selfish combinations with somebody else. Nothing entangles a nation, hampers it, binds it except to enter into a combination with some other nation against the other nations of the world. And this great disentanglement of all Alliances is now to be accomplished by this covenant because one of the covenants is that no nation shall enter into any relationship with another nation inconsistent with the covenants of the League of Nations. The nations promise not to have Alliances, not to make combinations against each other. Nations agree that there shall be but one combination, and that is the combination of all against the wrongdoer. And so I am going back to my task on the other side with renewed vigor. I had not forgotten what the spirit of the American people is, but I have been immensely refreshed by coming in contact with it again. I did not know how good home felt until I got there.

"The only place a man can feel at home is where nothing has to be explained, least of all of which to me in America is the sentiment of the American people. I mean about great fundamental things like this. There are many differences of judgment as to policy and perfectly legitimate. Sometimes profound differences of policy are perfectly legitimate. Sometimes profound differences of judgment arise, but these are not differences of sentiment. Those are not differences of purposes. Those are not differences of ideals. And the advantage of not having to have anything explained to you is that you recognize a wrong explanation when you hear it.

Proof Against Narrowness

"In a certain rather abandoned part of the frontier at one time it was said they found a man who told the truth. He was not found telling it but he could tell it when he

heard it, and I think I am in that situation with regard to some of the criticisms I have heard. They do not make any impression on me because I know there is no medium that will transmit them. That the sentiment of the country is proof against such narrowness and such selfishness as that. I commend these gentlemen to communion with their fellow citizens.

"What are we to say then as to the future? I think, my fellow citizens, that we can look forward to it with great confidence. I have heard cheering news since I came to this side of the water about the progress that is being made in Paris towards the discussion and clarification of a great many difficult matters. And I believe that settlements will begin to be made rather rapidly from the time on at those conferences.

Conference Gathering Momentum

"But I believe what I know as well as I believe in this: that the men engaged in those conferences are gathering force as they go, not losing it, that they are finding community of purpose and community of ideal to an extent that perhaps they did not expect; and that amidst all the interplay of influence—because it is infinitely complicated—amidst all the interplay of influence there is a forward movement which is running towards the right. Men have at last perceived that the only permanent thing in the world is the right, and that a wrong settlement is bound to be a temporary settlement for the very best reason of all, that it ought to be a temporary settlement, and the spirits of men will rebel against it and the spirits of men are now in the saddle.

"When I was in Italy a limping group of wounded Italian soldiers sought an interview with me. I could not conjecture what it was they were going to say to me and with the greatest simplicity, with a touching simplicity, they presented me with a petition in favor of the League of Nations. Their wounded limbs and their impaired vitality were the only argument they brought with them. It was a simple request that I lend all the influence that I might happen to have to those future generations of the sacrifices that they had been obliged to make.

Answers Cry Of World

"That appeal has remained in my mind as I have ridden along the streets of European capitals and heard the cries of the crowd, cries for the League of Nations from the lips of the people, who I venture to say, had no particular notion of how it was to be done, who were not ready to propose a plan for a League of Nations, but whose hearts said that something by way of a combination of all men everywhere must come out of this. As we drove along country roads weak old women would come and

hold flowers to us. Why should they hold flowers up to strangers from across the Atlantic? Only because they believed that we were the messengers of friendship and of hope and these flowers were their humble offerings of gratitude that friends from so great a distance should have brought them so great a hope. It is inconceivable that we should disappoint them and we should not. The day will come when men in America will look back with swelling hearts and rising pride that they should have been privileged to make the sacrifice which it was necessary to make in order to combine their might and their moral power with the cause of justice for men of every kind everywhere. God give us strength and vision to use it wisely! God give us the privilege of knowing that we did it without counting the cost and because we were true Americans, lovers of liberty and doing right."



A Rising Temperature is a Danger Signal

PREVENTION is the watchword of the medical profession today. Carry this great safeguard, thus maintaining health and happiness in your home.

A Few Fever Thermometers will protect you. Don't trust to a guess on the outcome of your health.

Our line of instruments includes:

- Household Thermometers
- Industrial Thermometers
- Proctometers
- Temperatures, Pressures and Flow Meters
- Hygrometers
- Hydrometers
- Barometers
- Pocket Compasses
- Boreing Compasses
- Air Meters
- Hand Levels
- Submersible Thermometers
- Fewer Thermometers, etc.

Write today for literature.

Address:

High Instrument Company

Rehoboth, N.Y. U.S.A.

There's a Fever Thermometer for Every Home.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

Residences For Sale:

North Szechuen Road Extension

(Corner of Barchet Road)

Two Foreign Semi-Detached Houses

Central District Property For Sale:

Modern Residences in all parts

of both Settlements For Sale

Terms to suit purchasers

Motor Car Insurance

Fire Insurance

China Realty Co., Ltd.

Nanking and Kiangse Roads

The road is mightier than the pen in proving the quality of a tyre.

The records of big mileages run by Dunlop Tyres are concrete proof of this. No other tyre stands up to its work quite like the Dunlop.

For economy's sake, run on Dunlops now and always.

Special straight side covers supplied from stock.

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

Phone 2248 20 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai Cables: "Pneumatic"

SHADE TREES FOR SALE

Large leaf, grows rapidly. Original trees imported from U.S.A. Limited stock of three-year-old trees for sale at \$1 each. Now is the time to plant. Apply at Room 9, Raven Trust Building, 15 Nanking Road.

Cigarettes

IMMIGRATION BAN WINS FIRST TEST

House Committee Favorably Reports Bill To Put On Four-Year Restriction

BACKED BY UNION-LABOR

Opponents Of Measure To File Minority Report—Deportation Bill Advanced

Washington, January 28.—The Burnett bill to restrict general immigration for four years was ordered favorably reported to the House today by the immigration committee. This measure is strongly opposed by organized labor but is not understood to have the approval of the State Department, which fears that it will interfere with treaties. Some of those opposing the bill, including Representatives Siegel of New York and Sabath of Illinois, were not at the meeting today and will present a minority report to the House.

Arguments advanced for the bill are that there will be a great flow of immigration from the war-stricken countries of Europe, including agitators such as have thrown sections of Europe into the throes of Bolshevism. Organized labor leaders insist that there are sufficient laborers in the United States, and contend that if immigration is not restricted wages cannot be maintained at a proper scale.

Representative Burnett said that he viewed the matter almost solely from the point of view of a man desirous of keeping out of the United States undesirable, sure to seek these shores and perhaps spread radical doctrines.

Mr. Burnett intends to ask the Rules Committee to report a rule for the prompt consideration of his bill. The present legislative jam not only in the House but in the Senate may prevent action on the bill in this session.

In effect, the bill would prohibit general immigration from Europe and Asia for four years, except for residents of Cuba, Canada, Newfoundland, and Mexico are excluded from the provisions of the measure.

The express exemption of Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico from the operations of the bill, was contained in an amendment which was adopted by the committee today. This amendment did not extend the exemption to Cuba or give any other list of exempted countries. However, in one of the amendments the committee sent to the committee by the Commissioner General of Immigration, there was an allusion to "Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico and Cuba" as exempted countries, and a contest between the two amendments, one containing reference to Cuba, the other omitting it, will have to be adjusted when the bill comes before the House for amendment.

Provisions Of The Bill

The salient provisions of the bill are: That from and after the passage of the act, and until the expiration of four years next after its passage, the immigration of aliens to the United States be, and the same is hereby, prohibited, and during such time it shall not be lawful for any alien to come from any foreign port or place, or having come, to remain within the United States: Provided, that said section shall not apply to persons of the following status or occupations: Accredited Government officials, their families, attendants, servants, employees, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, teachers, students, authors, lawyers, and engineers, chemists, physicians, professional artists, and travelers for pleasure, business, or curiosity, or to their legal wives or their children under sixteen years of age who shall accompany them or subsequently apply for admission with the purpose of joining them.

Provided further, that any alien admissible under this section, or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over 25 years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, his unmarried or widowed daughter, or his son not over 18 years of age, nephews, nieces, if orphans, not over 14 years of age, if otherwise admissible, and such relatives shall be permitted to enter: And provided further, that nothing in this section shall operate to exclude any aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the Secretary of Labor that they are seeking admission to the United States solely to avoid religious persecution in the country of their last permanent residence, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by laws or Government regulations that discriminate against the alien or the race to which he belongs because of his religious faith.

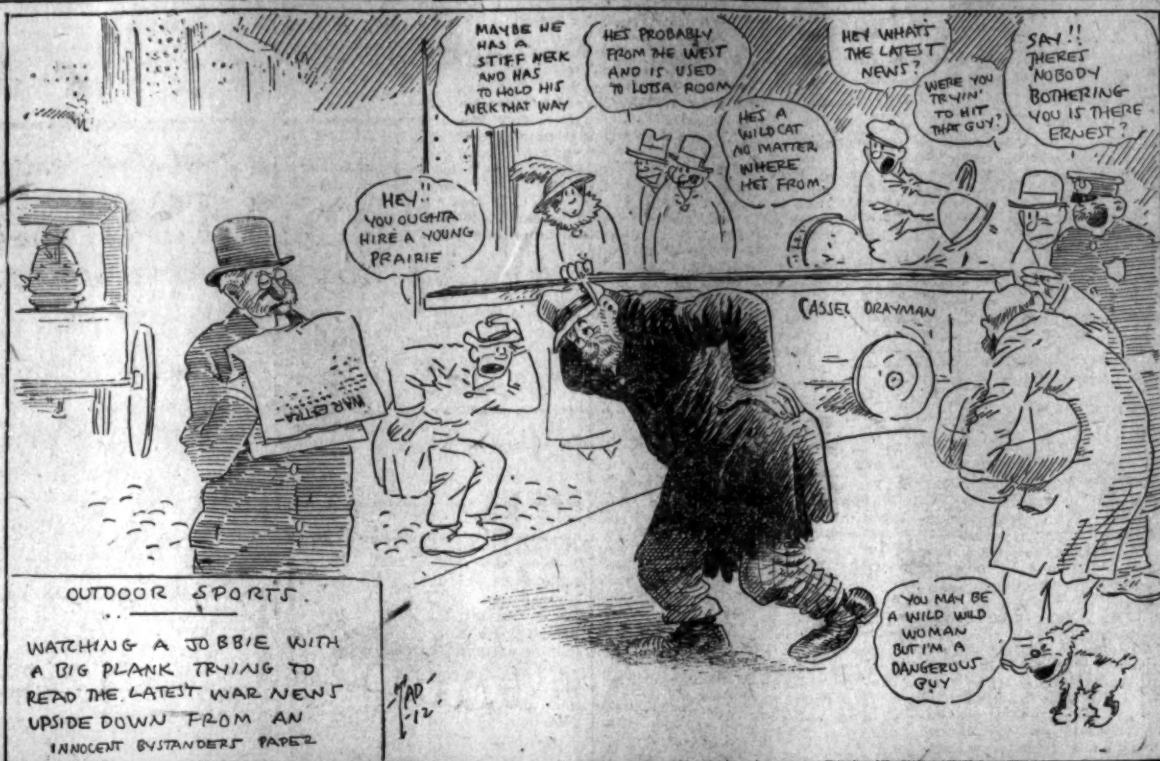
Also provided further, that nothing in this section shall be held to prevent the importation of skilled labor under the condition prescribed in the fourth proviso to the third section of the act of February 5, 1917, entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States and provided, that nothing in this act shall be held to repeal the provisions of the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved October 19, 1918, authorizing the readmission to the United States of certain aliens who have been conscripted or who have volunteered for service with the military forces of the United States or co-belligerent forces.

And provided further, that during the period of the prohibition of immigration of aliens, other than the members of the classes hereinbefore exempted who are known to have been residents of those countries, if otherwise admissible, may be temporarily admitted from Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico, for a period not exceeding six months, under such rules, governing entry, inspection, temporary stay, and departures, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration.

To Deport Interned Aliens. The House Immigration Committee also favorably reported a bill to deport all aliens who were interned, or convicted of crime against the Government during the war. This bill, Mr. Burnett said, was requested by the Department of Justice and would bring about the deportation of 4,928 persons.

OUTDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



Seek To Launch State Socialism In North Dakota

Big Non-Partisan League, Controlling Legislature, Plans Radical Legislation

Bismarck, N. D., January 25.—Seven million dollars would be invested by North Dakota in the establishment of a State bank and a system of terminal elevators and flour mills under the industrial program introduced in the State Legislature by the Non-Partisan League, which controls both houses.

Complete revision of the State's scheme of taxation, by which the taxation burden would be transferred from personal property to corporations, incomes, and land, also has been proposed, and has the support of the league majorities, which are bound by a caucus pledge to pass all legislation introduced by such caucus.

The abandonment of the old system of appointive State officials for fixed terms also is due, with the substitution of the Socialist plan, by which officers such as State Tax Commissioners, educational directors, charitable institution directors, etc., may be removed at will.

These, in a general way, are the big problems which confront the Legislature, now twenty days old, and which William Lemke, Vice President of the Non-Partisan League, says will be adjourned by Feb. 10.

This is the first State Legislature completely controlled by the non-partisans. They have more than two-thirds of the members of the House and Senate, and by using emergency clauses in their administration measures they will come very near to beating referendum of their bills, as 30,000 signatures are required to refer bills to which emergency clauses are attached, and the State has only about 100,000 voters all told.

In carrying out their program for industrial enterprises, the non-partisans have succeeded in amending the State Constitution in such a manner that the State or any political subdivision may engage in it and all kinds of private enterprise of employment. Also, another amendment permits issuance of State bonds up to \$10,000,000 for the establishment of its industries, while additional bonds may be issued when secured by real estate mortgages. This last provision is aimed to permit the establishment of a system of rural credit directed and operated by the State.

An Industrial Commission. The league has introduced a bill which creates an industrial commission of three members—the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor. By giving the Governor, the whole commission, for nothing ordered or done by the other two commission members is binding until approved by the Governor. This commission is authorized to conduct and operate any and all industrial enterprises the State may establish. Its appointees as head of the proposed State Bank and as director of the proposed elevator and milling interests may be removed with or without cause at any time.

The State Bank scheme is regarded as the pivotal measure. Without the bank, which is to be capitalized at \$2,000,000, the funds being obtained by the issuance of State bonds, the Non-Partisan League president, A. C. Townley, says it would be impossible to carry the program to completion. By virtue of his power on the Industrial Board, the Governor would locate

bank also would conduct a rural credits department by issuing bonds against real estate mortgages, this department to operate somewhat along the plan of the Federal Farm Loan Banks.

Elevators And Flour Mills.

With their bank in operation, the non-partisans would begin the establishment of their terminal elevator and flour mill scheme. This provides for a \$5,000,000 bond issue, the bonds to be sold by the State Industrial Commission. All powers with respect to the establishment and operation of the system are placed in the hands of the Industrial Commission, while the Governor, with the powers granted to him, becomes the actual directing head of the system. The commission would locate elevators and mills at its own discretion, no legislative interference being anticipated on that point.

The only bill so far introduced directly authorizing a bond issue is that covering the capital stock of the bank. That bill provides that such bonds, with interest, are to be paid from the profits of the bank, with a further provision for an elaborate scheme of State taxation by which to raise the necessary funds if the bank profits should fail to come up to expectations.

Another industrial bill that will be introduced will relate to the lignite mine problem. It is proposed that the State shall ultimately engage in the mining business on an extensive scale, but preliminary to this it is proposed to make investigations of the commercial possibilities in the lignite coal business.

To carry this program into effect will require about 50 percent more revenue for State purposes than has

formerly been collected. This will be obtained under the Administration plan, by the enactment of an income tax on a graduated basis, by which earned incomes of \$10,000 would be subject to a 5 percent tax, while "unearned" incomes, which means incomes received from stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc., would bear a 10 percent tax. The tax begins at \$1,000 incomes for single men and \$2,000 for married men. A straight income tax on corporations of 3 percent is contemplated.

Another bill is the Excise Corporation tax, while still another contemplates a direct tax of 50 cents on each \$1,000 unit value of corporation stock.

Tax On Sound Speculation.

To force idle land into crops, it is proposed to assess them on the basis of 100 percent of their actual value while railroads and public utilities corporations would take the same rate. Land that is cropped would be assessed at 50 percent of its actual value. The non-partisans believe that this system of taxation would force land out of the hands of the speculators and into the hands of actual farmers, as the tax would be such a heavy penalty as to make it unprofitable to hold land out of cultivation. The theory of the single tax is also worked out by the exemption from

taxation of all improvements on agricultural lands, while in cities it is proposed to exempt from taxation improvements worth up to \$2,500, provided that the total value of such improvements does not exceed \$3,500. If they exceed \$3,500 value the owner must pay tax on the entire property.

To place the taxing machinery directly in the hands of the Governor, in accordance with the Socialist theories of President A. C. Townley and his advisor, Walter Thomas Mills, who is here with Townley, the Non-Partisan Tax Commission of three members is abolished and a single tax commissioner substituted, that officer to be subject to removal at the will of the Governor.

Gross income taxes on railroads, oil line companies, etc., also are contemplated, while a registration tax on mortgage filings is proposed in addition.

The Non-Partisan League program is being worked out by the caucus system. Members of the Legislature elected as non-partisans entered the caucus bound to carry out its orders. In the caucus, which is secret, Townley and Mills have outlined their program, and it has the caucus approval.

A Workmen's Compensation Act, the creation of a State Insurance Department, in which the State would carry its own insurance on public buildings; a Coal Mine Inspection Act, and numerous similar measures, are contemplated by the Administration.

taxation of all improvements on agricultural lands, while in cities it is proposed to exempt from taxation improvements worth up to \$2,500, provided that the total value of such improvements does not exceed \$3,500. If they exceed \$3,500 value the owner must pay tax on the entire property.

To place the taxing machinery directly in the hands of the Governor, in accordance with the Socialist theories of President A. C. Townley and his advisor, Walter Thomas Mills, who is here with Townley, the Non-Partisan Tax Commission of three members is abolished and a single tax commissioner substituted, that officer to be subject to removal at the will of the Governor.

Gross income taxes on railroads, oil line companies, etc., also are contemplated, while a registration tax on mortgage filings is proposed in addition.

The Non-Partisan League program is being worked out by the caucus system. Members of the Legislature elected as non-partisans entered the caucus bound to carry out its orders. In the caucus, which is secret, Townley and Mills have outlined their program, and it has the caucus approval.

A Workmen's Compensation Act, the creation of a State Insurance Department, in which the State would carry its own insurance on public buildings; a Coal Mine Inspection Act, and numerous similar measures, are contemplated by the Administration.

taxation of all improvements on agricultural lands, while in cities it is proposed to exempt from taxation improvements worth up to \$2,500, provided that the total value of such improvements does not exceed \$3,500. If they exceed \$3,500 value the owner must pay tax on the entire property.

To place the taxing machinery directly in the hands of the Governor, in accordance with the Socialist theories of President A. C. Townley and his advisor, Walter Thomas Mills, who is here with Townley, the Non-Partisan Tax Commission of three members is abolished and a single tax commissioner substituted, that officer to be subject to removal at the will of the Governor.

Gross income taxes on railroads, oil line companies, etc., also are contemplated, while a registration tax on mortgage filings is proposed in addition.

The Non-Partisan League program is being worked out by the caucus system. Members of the Legislature elected as non-partisans entered the caucus bound to carry out its orders. In the caucus, which is secret, Townley and Mills have outlined their program, and it has the caucus approval.

A Workmen's Compensation Act, the creation of a State Insurance Department, in which the State would carry its own insurance on public buildings; a Coal Mine Inspection Act, and numerous similar measures, are contemplated by the Administration.



Large & Small

Large Light-Small
bills with-

"Brilliant" wire
lamp

Obtainable from the principal electrical
dealers and contractors or from

Tokyo Electric Co.,
Show Room

564, Nanking Road.

Phone: Central 4907

A-51

This Advertisement is Published for a Special Purpose

This purpose is to tell the merchants of your district that

Automotive Products Corporation of New York, U. S. A.

has been made the EXPORT DEPARTMENT for a group of American Manufacturers of Motor Products, for which we are authorized to appoint direct and exclusive representatives or dealers of responsibility in all the chief commercial markets of the world.

We are the accredited exporters for three different classifications of Motor Products, as follows:

Automobiles—Petrol power. With 4, 6 or 8 cylinder motors. All prices. Electric Broughams. Motorcycles. Motor Lorries for heavy duty—Petrol or electric power. Capacity 2, 3 and 5 tons. Light Delivery Lorries—Petrol or electric power. Capacity 1/2, 1 and 1 1/2 tons.

Tractors for field use, and Agricultural Power Machinery. Road Tractors and Trailers for heavy haulage. Industrial Trucks, for railroad, dock and factory use. Self contained Electric Lighting Plants for store and home lighting.

Special accessories. Including Electric Accumulators; Asbestos woven Brake Band and Clutch Linings; Non-Gran bronze Bearings Metals, cored; Gill Interlocking Joint Piston Rings; Roller Bearings; Ball Bearings; Perma-Loc self-vulcanizing Patching Rubber and Blow-out Patches; Story puncture-proof Inner Tubes for tires; Non-sooting Spark Plugs, etc.

We are authorized to quote maximum discounts and terms to established and reliable merchants. We therefore invite correspondence, telling us your present activities, and whether you are equipped to handle all of our classifications or which groups of them. Approximate costs, c. i. f. delivery quoted when desired.

Automotive Products Corporation

Woolworth Building
New York, U. S. A.



Cable Address
AUTOPRODCO
All standard codes used

This trademark signifies that the selection of the product has been carefully made by Automotive and Export Engineers

The "Three Castles"

Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

TRAINING SCHOOL WINS FROM ROWING CLUB FIVE

Y.M.C.A. Men Tighten-Hold On Lead In Basketball Race

STANDING OF THE TEAMS

	W. L. P. C.
Training School	9 2 313
Y.M.C.A. Blues	10 3 769
Rowing Club	8 4 666
American School	3 8 290
Y.M.C.A. Reds	3 9 180
U.S. Navy	1 11 583

The Training School clinched its hold on the lead in the basketball league race last night by trimming the Rowing Club five 47-15 on the Y.M.C.A. floor.

Despite the disparity in the scores the game was a hotly contested one throughout. The Rowing Club suffered a set-back in the middle of the second half when Neprud went out on four fouls and lost another man in Erickson shortly before the conclusion of the game. After Neprud left the game the Training School had a much easier time with their opponents.

According to the statisticians the Training School only has to win from the Club on the 24th to assure the title.

Summary:
Rowing Club 15 Training School 47
Rodger 11 Tuung
Little 11 Hsu
Neprud 6 Hoh
Haskell
Kline 1g Wang
Erickson 1g Koo

Goals from floor: Rodger, 2; Tuung, 8; Little, 2; Hsu, 2; Hoh, 6; Erickson, 1; Wang, 1; and Koo, 1. Goals from fouls: Tuung, 2, and Kline, 5.

Time—20 minute periods. Referees—Stauffer and Connor. Timer—Siler. Scorer—Starrett.

Today's Dance Program

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band at the Town Hall this evening beginning at 8:30 o'clock:

1. One Step—When You Come Back
2. Waltz—Geraldine
3. Fox Trot—We'll Build a Rainbow in the Sky
4. One Step—When We Went to Sunday School
5. Fox Trot—Wonderful Eyes of Araby
6. One Step—Somewhere in France
7. Waltz—In the Spotlight
8. Fox Trot—That Soothing Serenade

A. de Kerosa, Conductor-in-Charge.

Two Mails Daily Close For Tientsin

The Postal Commissioner announced that in consideration of the change in the Tientsin-Peking Railway schedule, giving two trains daily to Tientsin, beginning tomorrow, instead of one, two mails will close daily for Tientsin, Tientsin, Peking, etc. Instead of closing at 8 a.m. for the S.N.R. 9:10 a.m. train one mail will close at 9 p.m. for the 11 p.m. train from Shanghai and another will close at 7 a.m. for the 7:55 a.m. train. Mails closed by the 7:55 a.m. train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

MAIL FROM U.S. TODAY

Mail is expected from the United States this afternoon on the Pacific Mail liner Venezuela, Sunday morning on the Empress of Asia and Tuesday on the Nankin. The Venezuela is due at the China Merchants' Central Wharf at four o'clock this afternoon. The Empress of Asia will arrive from Vancouver and ports at Wosung tomorrow night at midnight and the tender will dock at the Customs Jetty about nine o'clock Sunday. The Asia will sail for Manila and Hongkong Sunday morning. The tender will leave at seven o'clock. Mail will go to the United States on the Empress of Russia, which is due at Wosung from Hongkong tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The tender will be in at 1:30. The Russia sails for Japan ports and Vancouver tomorrow night, the tender leaving the Customs Jetty at six o'clock.

司公鏡眼登精國中
Refracting and Manufacturing



Crookes, Torics,
AND
Kryptoks
CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
P. 352 Nanking Road

Americans To Insist On Free Waterways

Internationalisation Of Certain Rivers And Railroads Vital Issue At Paris

Paris, January 24.—The question of the internationalisation of ports and waterways and, in certain cases, railways, which is to come before the Peace Conference session on Saturday, has received careful study by American specialists on the subject. It is believed that they will present some advanced views on the question.

It is felt that to carry out this proposal, which is the third of President Wilson's fourteen points, will remove many causes of friction which have existed because of unjust control of international means of communication. That some of the new States expected to grow out of the war may be wholly inland, it is said, emphasises the necessity for the removal of barriers to access to the waterways which the American delegates are expected to favor.

The question of the Scheldt, the Danube, and certain other waterways, it is expected, will be decided by a commission, although it probably will approach with caution the subject of canals, which America is particularly interested because of the Panama Canal.

International control of railways in certain circumstances, it is said, will be favored by the American delegates. Such railways are the line from Danzig to Poland and the Bagdad Railway, which are regarded as substitutes for natural waterways.

The question of whether the Panama Canal should be internationalised would depend entirely upon the attitude of the United States Government, according to the belief expressed tonight by Lord Robert Cecil, who has submitted to the Peace Congress a draft of the British view of the structure of the League of Nations. At a conference of journalists and in answer to a query, he said he had not heard any formal or specific discussion of the Panama Canal among delegates, it being mentioned only incidentally in connection with other waterways. He held that the Panama Canal was not on the same basis as other waterways, since it is property of the United States, and it must be for that country to say how it shall be controlled.

In speaking of the admission of neutrals into the league on the same basis as other nations, Lord Robert said that it was his conception that there should be no classification, but that all sovereign independent states should have equal rights. In the general discussion which followed this remark, he said it would be a disaster if no South American nations were included in the organization.

The question was raised as to whether, if a big indemnity was assessed against Germany, she should be kept out of the league until payment was completed. Lord Robert replied that Germany should not be barred merely because of her inability to pay, in case the indemnities should run over a long period.

He said that no definite proposals had been made regarding limitation of armaments, which is presenting an extremely difficult problem. In his opinion, there must be limitation, but there cannot be total disarmament, since every country must maintain certain defensive forces.

In discussing means for enforcing the rulings of the league, Lord Robert said: "If you are going to try to force peace by the mechanical perfection of your machinery, the attempt will be a failure. You must have behind you public opinion. Machinery is important, but without a favorable atmosphere against war it will fail."

He believed that a free press was highly important, since through the press this favorable atmosphere could be created.

Naval Parade Service At Cathedral Sunday

There will be a Naval Church Parade Service in Holy Trinity Cathedral next Sunday morning, in place of the service announced on the monthly service list. The wardens hope that seat-holders will allow their seats to be used by the sailors as far as may be necessary. The band of H.M.S. Suffolk will play the men up from the Bund and will also play in the Cathedral.

News Brevities

Tomorrow is the last day for sending in tenders for the purchase of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank buildings.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., will be held at 69 Klänge Road, March 28.

When the appeal case in the matter of the liquidation of the Chefoo firm of Alex. E. Parradisa and Co. was called in the British Supreme Court yesterday the court stated that, owing to certain happenings in Chefoo which had come to the court's notice by way of a telegram from the liquidator, it might be that the appeal could not be continued. It is expected that the case will be brought before the Full Court next week.

Mr. G. Laferrere has resigned the post of Secretary of the French Municipal Council and Mr. P. Legendre, assistant secretary, will act after today. Mr. Laferrere, it is understood, will return to France by the French Mail liner Andre Lebon on her next trip.

Major Arthur Bassett, who has served as judge advocate to the United States North China Command since America's entry into the war, has been relieved and returns to his civil post as legal adviser to the British-American Tobacco Co.

Mr. Yang Teheng, new Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, assumed his post yesterday.

Mme. M. D. Valada, wife of the Commandant of the Italian Legation Guard at Peking, is at present visiting in Shanghai.

It is expected that the morning sessions of the Union Church Sunday School, which have been suspended for three weeks on account of the influenza epidemic, will resume on Sunday morning.

Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Company's handy annual—the cover for the telephone directory—has just come to hand.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Britton, Jr., announce the birth of a son, born yesterday at Dr. Fearn's hospital.

BRISTLES



SKINS

Born 1915—Still existing

SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in AMERICAN GOLD on approved local securities

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
15 Nanking Road

American Co., S.V.C., Announces Dance

Unit Of Volunteer Corps To Hold Hop And Entertainment At Astor House March 31

The American Company, S.V.C., will hold a supper dance and entertainment at the Astor House Monday evening, March 31. The Company Glee Club will furnish the entertainment program. A limited number of tickets will be sold at two dollars to others than members of the American Company. The affair will take the place of the regular Glee Club meeting.

The following committee is to have charge of the arrangements: Mr. A. S. Goldsmith, chairman; Mr. V. E. Scott, secretary, and Messrs. J. D. Sullivan, H. P. Bankert and H. T. Bradley.

Wedding

Yu-Wu

The marriage of Miss Wu Lau-yung, daughter of the Rev. T. D. Wu, to Mr. H. E. Yu, secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., was solemnized at 6 o'clock last evening in the First Baptist Church, near the Old North Gate of the Chinese City, in the presence of a large number of friends.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. T. Bryan, who was assisted by the bride's father and the father of the groom, the Rev. Z. L. Yu. The church was tastefully decorated with peach blossoms, narcissus and bamboo. The bride wore a handsome gown of pink satin, trimmed with Chinese embroidery. She was met at the church door by a train of attendants and was given away by her brother, Mr. Wu Ting-sung. The groom was attended by Mr. Sung Ngho-ming as

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

MAGICAL IN TEETHING

Every parent knows the worries that come when the baby is teething. Many parents have found in Baby's Own Tablets help almost magical in its prompt efficiency at this time.

An Official Analyst's certificate goes with every vial of the Tablets guaranteeing that they contain no opiate or narcotic. Perfectly harmless to even the youngest infant, they soothe and promote sleep simply because they help nature to set wrong conditions right.

Baby's Own Tablets gently regulate the bowels, cure vomiting, indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, are equally helpful to infants and children of all ages, expel worms, break up simple fever and colds.

Of chemists, also post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Beuchuen Road, Shanghai.

best man. The ceremony was followed by a reception and dinner at the Hoo Hsin Yuen restaurant.

Mrs. Yu is a graduate of the Eliza Yates Memorial High School and has been for the past several years a teacher in the Baptist (Southern) Social Center in Frenchtown. Mr. Yu is a graduate of Baldwin University, Ohio, and later spent a year and a half in Y.M.C.A. secretary work in Buffalo, N.Y. He is in charge of the Employment Bureau and Boys' Senior Dormitory at the Y.M.C.A. here.

Mr. Harry C. Bau, son of Mr. Y. C. Bau, of the Commercial Press, and Miss Grace Kao, daughter of Mr. Y. Z. Kao, general manager of the Commercial Press, were married yesterday at the Presbyterian Church on Pao Tung Road.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Yu, pastor of the church, and a large number of friends of the young couple were in attendance. The church was decorated

with bamboo, flowers and electric lights.

The bride wore a rose satin gown and was attended by Miss Chang and Miss Bella Bau, cousin and sister of the groom. The bridesmaids wore becoming dresses of lavender silk and carried large bouquets of carnations and carnations. The bride was given away by her father, Miss

Fitch and Miss Beulah Chang played the Lohengrin wedding march.

Following the wedding a reception was held at the home of Mr. Bau, where many friends gathered to extend congratulations and best wishes.

Both bride and groom have recently returned from America after completing their education.

STETSON HATS



A
New Shipment in
VELOUR
and
SOFT FELT

MACBETH, PAWSEY & CO.
Nanking Road

The Ault & Wiborg Co.

Dealers in

PAPER OF ALL KINDS

PRINTING PRESSES—LITHO PRESSES

OFFSET PRESSES—BRONZING MACHINES

FOLDING MACHINES—PAPER CUTTERS

ETC., ETC.

PAPER CARRIED IN STOCK

37 Canton Road

Shanghai

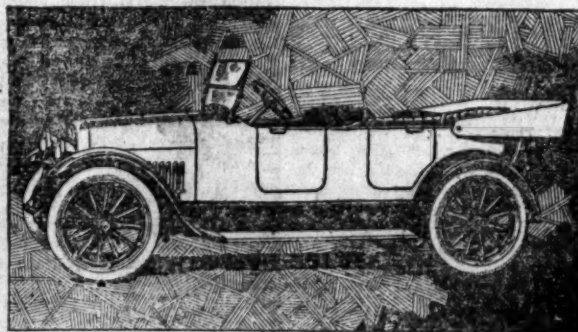
The low-priced QUALITY CAR

Studebaker NEW LIGHT FOUR

Beautiful in design

Thoroughly modern

Mechanically right



Beautiful in design

Thoroughly modern

Mechanically right

ECONOMICAL to buy and maintain, BIG ENOUGH for the whole family, AMPLY POWERFUL, thoroughly up-to-date
... DESIRABLE FROM EVERY ANGLE ...

It is distinguished from the ordinary low-priced car by many features. Note how the metal of the bodies, for example, is built over hard-wood frames. Yet the car is so well designed and made of such excellent material that it is very light—it is perfectly balanced with consequently low gasoline and tire expense.

Then the soft, flexible application of power, through flexible couplings and intermediate transmission, means everything in easy riding. Examine the construction and note how scientifically this is obtained. The balanced weight, silent gear shift, short turning-radius and irreversible steering gear, result in exceptionally easy driving, as well; ideal for the owner-driver because of its convenience and accessibility.

For particulars and demonstrations, apply to the

SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO., LTD.

West 1213

Garage Telephones:

West 1202

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Very cloudy, misty and perhaps
gloomy weather. Southeast winds
probably veering to northeast.

BIRTH

BRITTON: On March 13th, at Dr.
Fearn's Nursing Home, to Mr. and
Mrs. T. C. Britton, Jr., a son.

21619

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 14, 1919

The World Situation

FROM time to time we are vouchsafed new and startling glimpses into the stern realities of the situation in Europe. Suggestive passages occur in the declarations of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George. The British Premier's latest speech heightens the sense of crisis.

Addressing the first session of the Industrial Joint Committee of Employers and Employed at Westminster, Mr. Lloyd George declared that "Russia had gone to pieces" and expressed his sorrow that "the symptoms were that Germany was also going to pieces." The latest cables leave no room for doubt as to that. The German Government, threatened as it is by reactionaries on the one side and proletarian dictatorship on the other, is in a highly precarious plight. The situation is one in which anything may happen. It saddens one to think that the Prussian *camarilla* should have succeeded in encompassing the downfall and ruin of seventy million souls, but this is no time to waste sympathy on Germany. We are impressed rather by that portion of Premier Lloyd George's declaration in which he administers a grave warning to his own country.

The sum of Mr. Lloyd George's warning to his countrymen is that "civilization might be shattered to atoms unless it is saved by the triumph of justice and fair-play to all classes." He exhorts employers and employed alike "not to try to get advantages over each other but to take a long view and see that foundations which in some places were rotten were underpinned and made secure." He advises employers "not to seek temporary advantages which might finally ruin them." His remarks on the grave evil of unemployment and the rights of labor are peculiarly incisive in this period of industrial unrest the world over.

But through all the depressing gloom that hangs like a sullen pall over the world passes a hopeful ray of light. The military clauses of the German disarmament scheme prepared by the Supreme War Council deal the coup de grace to the sinister system that George Bernard Shaw once aptly termed Potsdamism. Germany is forced to abandon conscription, and a limitation is placed on the strength and equipment of the German army. The German army is to be reduced to 100,000 men—about as many as the "Old Contemptibles" were able to muster to meet the millions of German conscripts in August, 1914.

If it is true that optimism triumphs over pessimism even when the outlook is darkest, then the death of Prussian militarism must be held to foreshadow the gradual disappearance of other world ills. It would be unreasonable to expect a new order of things to be established in a day. The task confronting the leaders of the Allies is a stupendous one. Racial, national, economic and territorial questions jostle one another and clamor for settlement, and it will take some time to clear them up. Evolution of the world from the old system to the new necessarily must be a matter of time. Though the distinguishing characteristic of the present era is a world in travail, there can be no doubt that the world will emerge from its present great crucible strengthened and purified by the ordeal of fire through which it has passed. What fire does not destroy it hardens. The present generation has passed through a period of frightful anguish of body and soul, but the coming generation will receive from it, we confidently believe, a different heritage—a heritage of universal peace and progress. But for this we must wait a while.

Senator Johnson Demands We Withdraw Troops From Russia

Characterizing the American Government's attitude toward Russia as "weak, vacillating, stupid, and ignorant," and asserting that American intervention on the Archangel front had enabled the "grotesque" Bolshevik Government of Lenin and Trotsky to "last far beyond its allotted time and exercise its despotic sway in the name of public safety," Senator Hiram Johnson of California addressed the U. S. Senate in support of his resolution demanding the withdrawal of American troops from Russia. The speech was made on January 29.

"Our dealings with Russia," declared Senator Johnson, "and the dealings of our Allies with Russia have been not only an exhibition of the crassest stupidity, but have contributed to the awful tragedy there."

Senator Johnson quoted from President Wilson's various declarations of his attitude toward Russia and went into analysis of historical events subsequent to the Bolshevik revolution in an effort to prove that the American Government had no real policy toward Russia, and asserted that, while the American Government had refused to deal with the "awful" Soviet Government, it last year used "the anarchists of New York to communicate with the anarchists of Petrograd," although the United States Government had refused to respond favorably to a proposal from the Bolshevik Government early in March, 1918.

Protection Of Allied Supplies
Senator Johnson characterized as mere pretense the declaration made by Senator Hitchcock, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and other spokesmen of the Administration, that the real purpose of American intervention on the Archangel front was the protection of Allied supplies. He declared that the Administration had made no real response to the questions he had asked regarding Russia in previous speeches.

"No answer has been made," he asserted, "because the implication in every question is known by the department to be true. Men are in this country today who can establish every single fact suggested, and if this body really desires information, if they wish to tell the mothers, fathers, and wives of the men who are freezing in Russia today what the facts are, they have at their disposal the evidence, and it can be brought before them on briefest notice."

The real purpose of the intervention of the American Government with troops on the Archangel front, Senator Johnson asserted, was to make "conjunction with the Omsk Government and perfect the ring of steel which we had thrown around interior Russia, and which was starving innocent women and children."

"If you favor armed intervention," he said, "it is obvious that the scale upon which it has been undertaken is too small to accomplish lasting results. It has become painfully clear in the last few days that by the present intervention we merely hazard the lives of our men. It is equally clear that the people of England, and our own people, will not tolerate intervention on a larger scale. Even if you favor intervention, you should for the protection of the lives of our soldiers insist that those there—few in number and their position courted disaster—be immediately withdrawn."

"If you favor intervention, why do you not on this floor, by resolution or otherwise, say so? If you believe in war with Russia, why not introduce an appropriate resolution and permit Congress to vote upon it in accordance with the Constitution? Upon what theory can you justify war without affirmative action by Congress? That we're in an actual state of war with Russia, the recent ominous news from there demonstrates only too plainly."

A Miserable Misadventure
"I reiterate that England is under no illusion respecting our purpose in Russia and that France frankly proclaims it. Why did we enter Russia? I answer for no very good reason, and we have remained there for no reason at all. What is our policy toward Russia? I answer, we have no policy. We have engaged in a miserable misadventure, stultifying our professions and setting at naught our promises. We have punished no guilty; we have brought but misery, starvation, and death to the innocent. We have garnered none of the fruits of the victory of war, but suffer the odium and infamy of undeclared warfare. We have sacrificed our own blood to no purpose."

Senator Johnson read to the Senate a letter from Colonel Raymond Robins, formerly prominently identified with American Red Cross work in Russia, challenging statements of fact regarding Russia made by George Creel of the Committee on Public Information in a current magazine. In the Robins' letter the statements are made that President Wilson's speeches were printed on Bolshevik Government presses dis-

tributed by Government frank, and posted by the walls of Petrograd by the Bolshevik posting service. The money for this work was drawn on the O. K. of the Bolshevik Government, and the Allied military missions, according to Colonel Robins, were helping to train the Bolshevik Red Army last April.

Colonel Robins' letter asserts that Edgar Stinson, one of the agents of the Creel committee, who was responsible for the Bolshevik expose made in the documents given out last year by George Creel, "Red from Petrograd" last March, shouting that the Germans would take Petrograd, in collusion with the Bolsheviks, within a few days, while American Red Cross agents remained in Petrograd and were still there in May, 1918, feeding starving children "under Bolshevik protection." Colonel Robins' letter also asserts that "Mr. Bullard and all the American members of the Committee on Public Information in Russia" fled from Moscow on May 5 last year and went on board an English ice-breaker at Archangel, "dressed in English uniforms," where they remained several weeks, "while the American Red Cross was doing business as usual in Moscow, and English, French, and Japanese were still working for their Governments" under Bolshevik protection.

Another exhibit submitted to the Senate by Senator Johnson was a letter from Thomas D. Thacher of New York, who was a member of the American Red Cross mission in Russia, in support of the Senator's statement that early in March, 1918, when Germans were advancing, the French, British, and the Russian Soviets entered into a "mutual arrangement" for the protection of the Murmansk district. In his letter Mr. Thacher declares that in March of last year a British vessel fired a salute to the Russian flag, the only flag visible being a "red flag."

Proposals From The Bolsheviks
Senator Johnson also placed in the record matter which, he asserted, had not been published in this country, for the purpose of showing that in March of last year the Soviet Government had officially presented to the Allies, certain questions, "favoring answers to which every man then in Russia agreed would prevent a ratification of the Brest-Litovsk treaty by the All-Russian Soviet Congress."

Senator Johnson expressly disclaimed any desire to be regarded as defending in any degree the Soviet power of Lenin and Trotsky and declared their "insane ideas" no sane man could endorse. The document which Senator Johnson read and which he declared had not been published in this country, he said, had been sent by the Soviet Government to the Allies as follows:

"In case (a) the All-Russian Congress of the Soviets will refuse to ratify the peace treaty with Germany, or (b) if the German Government, breaking the peace treaty, will renew the offensive in order to continue its robbers' raid, or (c) if the Soviet Government will be forced by the actions of Germany to renounce the peace treaty—before or after its ratification—and to renew hostilities—in all of those cases it is very important for the military and political plans of the Soviet power for reply to be given to the following questions:

"1. Can the Soviet Government rely on the support of the United States of North America, Great Britain, and France in its struggle against Germany?"

"2. What kind of support could be furnished in the nearest future, and on what conditions—military equipment, transportation, supplies, living necessities?"

"3. What kind of support would be furnished particularly and especially by the United States?"

"Should Japan—in consequence of an open or tacit understanding with Germany or without such an understanding—attempt to seize Vladivostok and the Eastern Siberian Railway, which would threaten to cut off Russia from the Pacific Ocean and would greatly impede the concentration of Soviet troops toward the East about the Ural—In such case what steps would be taken by the other Allies, particularly and especially by the United States, to prevent a Japanese landing on our Far East, and to insure uninterrupted communication with Russia through the Siberian route?"

In the opinion of the Government of the United States to which extent under the above-mentioned circumstances—would aid be assured from Great Britain through Murmansk and Archangel? What steps could the Government of Great Britain undertake in order to assure this aid and thereby to undermine the foundation of the rumors of the hostile plans against Russia on the part of Great Britain in the nearest future?"

All these questions are conditioned with the self-understood assumption that the internal and foreign policies of the Soviet Government will continue to be directed in accord with the principles of international Socialism and that the Soviet Government retains its complete indepen-

dence of all non-Socialist Governments."

Received In Silence
Commenting on this offer, Senator Johnson made these significant statements:

"The men who were then in Russia familiar with the situation, including the representative of England and the representative of the United States, advised the Governments to respond favorably. I have copies of the telegrams which were sent at that time to different Governments. But the communication was received apparently in indignant and contemptuous silence."

"When last I addressed the Senate upon this subject I asked certain questions of the Government," Senator Johnson continued. "No answer has been made, of course, to questions that I asked, because the implication in every question is known by the State Department to be true. Men are in this country today who can establish every single fact suggested, and if this body, or the Foreign Relations Committee, really desire information, if they wish to tell the mothers and the fathers and the wives of the men who are freezing in Russia today just what the facts are, they have at their disposal the evidence, and it can be brought before them upon the briefest notice."

"There will be a heavy reckoning some day for those who have been responsible for this wicked and this useless course in Russia. And the heaviest responsibility, the wrong which can never be atoned for, the shedding of American blood in Russia, it is to this phase I desire to arouse the Congress, and to which, if I had the power and my voice would carry, I would arouse the people of the nation. It is of American boys and American blood I am thinking. I would not give one American life in Russia for all the Bolsheviks spawned by centuries of tyranny and mad with the lust of a ruthless ephemeral power."

Correspondence

The Protest Against Repatriation Of Certain German Doctors

Shanghai, March 13th, 1919.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir:—In view of the editorial in the North China Daily News of this morning, in regard to the protest against the embarkation of the exempted German doctors on Monday, March 10th, and the days following, we the undersigned wish to make the following statement of the facts of the case in detail:

It was the understanding of the signers of this protest that of the eight German doctors in Shanghai, two of them, Drs. Birt and Blumenstock, had received exemption papers, leaving six local German doctors in addition to any who might be available from outside to take care of the repatriates on board the ships sailing this week. On Saturday at noon information was received that Drs. Birt and Blumenstock had been ordered on board the ships at noon on Monday.

In the community there are many people who had employed these doctors for years, and among these were a number of cases at present under treatment, some of them in a critical condition. In these latter cases a sudden change of physician without any previous knowledge of the patient or the history of the case might have serious results, and under any circumstances sufficient time was not given to arrange for a change of medical advisers.

In view of the above facts it was felt that no harm could result, and injury to members of the community could be avoided by postponing the departure of these physicians, sailing being scheduled to take place about a month hence on the s.s. "Antilocus." Accordingly it was decided that a protest should be made against the order that these doctors were to embark on Monday or the days immediately following.

As it was after noon on Saturday prompt action was necessary and the following letter was drawn up, signed and sent:

Shanghai, March 8th, 1919.

"General Sir,

"Commander of the Forces,
"Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, protest against the order that previously exempted German doctors should be deported on Monday March 10th, or any other date in the near future."

"Under the existing circumstances their present patients, some of them in a critical condition, would suffer a wrong which should not be permitted."

"A copy of this letter with our protest is being sent to the American Consul General, Shanghai."

"We trust that you will be able to cancel this order."

"Yours faithfully,"

While it is unfortunate that any misapprehension of our attitude to-

wards the Allied interests has occurred, we feel that the action taken was in the interests of the patients concerned, and according to the dictates of humanity.

Signed,

W. C. Sprague,
G. E. Tucker,
A. G. Stephen,
T. R. Jernigan,
R. Dawson,
J. Harold Doller.

[The above statement makes clear the attitude of the gentlemen who signed the protest and should serve to clear up some very regrettable misunderstandings.]

In connection with Mr. Doller it might be well to add owing to his special position as a member of the newly elected Municipal Council that his attitude in regard to the repatriation is well known as he introduced and carried through a resolution in the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Association of China, urging the immediate repatriation of Germans. Nor does he employ German doctors. His action, like that of the other signatories, was impersonal and based on a conviction.—Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.]

Shanghai Telephone Service

Shanghai, March 12, 1919.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—I enclose herewith copy of a letter I wrote to the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. today and would thank you to publish same in your valuable paper. I know a great many Chinese subscribers have received similar treatment at the hands of the operators. Unless the company makes radical changes in the operating staff I should think the best for the community would be to ask the Municipal Council to cancel the contract with them. I believe 99 percent of the Chinese subscribers would support any movement to this effect. Yours very truly,

S. P. Yao.

Phone No. West 900.
Home Address: E679 Burkill Road.

Business Address: D274 Shantung Road and 54 Szechuen Road.

(ENCLOSURE)

The Secretary and General Manager, Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.

Dear Sir:—I think there must be something wrong with your operators. For about a week in the latter part of February I could not under any circumstance get any connection. I thought the phone had gone out of order and when just on the point of writing you on March 2 it was found working all right again. But since then very mysterious messages have come to my family people once or twice a day from the operators; the language used by them may be easily judged.

On March 9 I watched the phone carefully. At 2.15 p.m. I received a similar message and at once remonstrated. The next happening was that no one could get connected with my number; every time the operator would say "engaged." This cost me over Tls. 1,300.00 in one exchange transaction.

Still more curious is the message my wife received at 2.30 p.m. on March 11. When she rang up and began to give the number the operator apparently having found out that the speaker is a lady asked, "How are you? Would you like to have a walk with me? Can I come to your house and . . ."

I ask you as Secretary and General Manager of the great Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. whether there is any supervisor in your concern to watch the doings of your operators and whether you send men out to test your service from the subscribers? It is certainly a great misfortune to the community to have such a telephone service. I wish some day we can say good bye to you.

Topics In Brief

The President's opposition to sending a large force into Russia remains us of what we have been doing to clear up the Mexican situation.—Indianapolis Star.

Hindenburg, writes Correspondent Lyons, looks tired and care-worn. Evidently the old man misses the vacation he planned to take in Paris.—Columbus Citizen.

The announcement that William Hohenzollern has just received from Germany two hundred bags of gold indicates that he also was a piker when the government loan-drives were in progress.—Indianapolis Star.

Senator La Follette wants to know why American soldiers were sent to Russia. No wonder the Senator's in the dark on this point since he never knew why they were sent to France.—Philadelphia North American.

Goehe Street in Chicago has long been a sensitive spot to residents, owing to the inability of street-car conductors and policemen to pronounce it. On this account some patriotic resident has suggested that the name be changed to Joffre Street.—Kansas City Star.

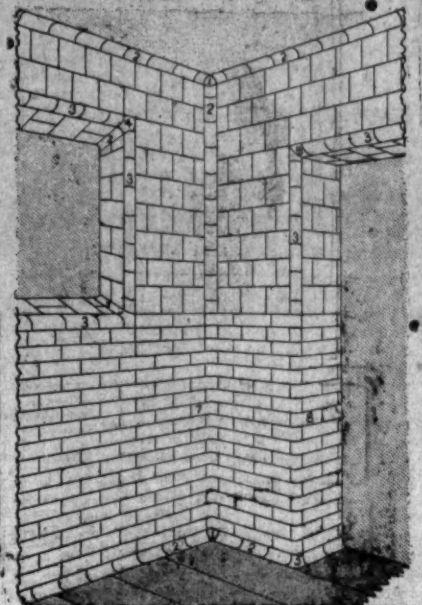
Tile Stocks in Shanghai

Messrs. Craven, Dunnill & Co.'s

Plain,
Encaustic
and
Vitreous
PAVEMENTS
in numerous
designs

PLAIN
ENAMELS
in Sixty Colours

Fender Kerbs
Skirtings,
Mouldings, etc.
White Glazed
and
in Colours



Sole Agents: **William Jacks & Co.** No. 1, Hongkong Road, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 2796. Telegraphic Address: "LIMPETS SHANGHAI"

Style

is like a shadow—you can point your finger at it, but you can't put your finger on it.

Vogue Hats

possess that discreet, subtle style, which attracts attention by seeming to avoid it.



BOYES, BASSETT & CO.

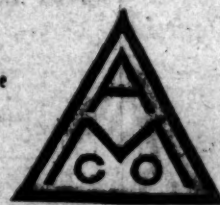
35 Nanking Road.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT

Marine INSURANCE Motor Car Life

At Lowest Current Rates

Yang-tze—Fire
S. British—Marine
Equitable—Fire

New York Life—Life
Railway Passengers—
Motor Accident



Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road

Telephone Central 778

GAS HEATING

Owing to the high price of heating agents at the present time gas is placed in the most favourable position.

For efficiency, economy and utility a gas fire cannot be beaten.

HIRE 50 CENTS PER MONTH

SHANGHAI GAS Co., Ltd.

Showroom
29, Nanking Road

Office
5 Thibet Road

Dr. John Goddard Optician
Retracting and Manufacturing
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

World's Biggest Hotel Opens In New York

The incandescent sky line over the heart of New York received a big addition to its candle power on the night of January 24 when on the gloomiest offshoot of Times Square hundreds of windows were illuminated in the largest tavern in the world, the Hotel Pennsylvania, which had its public opening January 25.

Seventh Avenue, which had been practically in the hands of the receiver during years of subway building, began to look as if it belonged on Manhattan Island. The second-hand men and curb brokers in clothing, who have long predominated between Times Square and the Pennsylvania Station, stood on the sidewalks and in their shop doors last night, looking at the outlines of the great structure, with apprehension writ on their faces, expressive of the fear that autonomous development of their lowly traffic in the heart of New York was seriously threatened.

The Hotel Pennsylvania, which has 2,300 rooms and 2,200 baths, is the largest hotel in the world by 200 rooms and 200 baths. Second to it in size will be the Hotel Commodore, which was to be opened in Forty-second Street next to the Grand Central terminal a few

days later. The Hotel Commodore has a round 2,000 rooms and an equally imposing number of baths. The Hotel McAlpin also has just opened its addition of 200 rooms, giving it a total of 1,800 rooms. Thus in one week there were added to New York's hard-pressed hotel resources a total of 4,500 rooms and as many baths.

The Hotel Pennsylvania will give New York its first experience of Statler hotel management and service. E. M. Statler, who directs the chain of Hotels Statler at Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and St. Louis will be in charge of the Hotel Pennsylvania and will run it in accordance with his own ideas. The three hotel openings will be under the management of the three greatest hotel organizations in the country. The Commodore will be under the management of the company headed by John McEl. Bowman, which conducts the Baltimore, Manhattan, Belmont, and Murray Hill Hotels. The McAlpin addition will belong to the system of hotel properties controlled by T. Coleman du Pont, under the management of Lucius M. Boomer.

The Hotel Pennsylvania faces the Pennsylvania station in Seventh Ave-

Georg Ledebour - By S. Zimand

(From The Nation)

It was the first week of March, 1919, when I received an invitation to attend a celebration given in honor of Georg Ledebour. The assembly was crowded with Socialist party officials and intimate friends of the veteran leader. All eyes were fixed on the doors, awaiting impatiently the arrival of the guest of honor. Shortly after nine o'clock a silver-haired man with a very expressive face, walking lame on one foot, and giving the impression of a great leader of the people, appeared. The entire audience rose to its feet and cheered wildly, the chorus singing "Kronen Tag." It was the sixtieth anniversary of Ledebour's birth, and his friends did not wish it to pass without thanking him for his persistent work for the working people of Germany.

On this occasion, Ledebour, thanking his friends for arranging the celebration, declared it "his holiest duty, to put all his strength and intelligence into the service of the working-class." Those few words signify the fighting career of the man who is likely to occupy a leading position in the new Germany.

Born at Hanover, on March 7, 1859, Georg Ledebour received a primary and high-school education. He became interested in newspaper work and acted as editor of various democratic papers, later on becoming one of the editors of the Berlin Vorwaerts. He also lived for some time in England, and his parliamentary tactics were much influenced by his English observations. In recent years he has written little, devoting his time to lecturing and to parliamentary activity. In October, 1909, he was chosen to succeed Liebknecht the elder as representative of the sixth district of Berlin. No greater honor could have been bestowed upon a German Socialist than to nominate him as successor to a seat formerly occupied by Wilhelm Liebknecht. From October, 1909, until the revolution sent the Reichstag home, Ledebour continued to represent the same constituency in the Reichstag.

There are few better fighters, sharper speakers, or more skilful parliamentarians in the German Socialist movement than Ledebour. I have heard him at conventions and mass meetings, and in the Reichstag, and always I have felt the great impression he left on his audience. No catch-words or demagogues are to be found in his speeches. He has the ability to expound the most difficult questions in a plain, clear, and at the same time forcible manner. Ledebour's collected speeches in the Reichstag, where he generally acted as spokesman of his party on the external affairs of the Empire, and his anti-dynastic utterances both in and out of Parliament, would form the strongest indictment against the way Germany conducted her foreign affairs. In discussions of the Morocco crisis, the Zabern affair, the Kaiser's famous telegram, the proposal for a navy holiday, or other important questions of an international character, it was always Ledebour who in a skilful way informed the Reichstag concerning the position of the working people and the workers could not have wished a better representative.

Even before the war, the Social-Democratic party of Germany was not all of one shade. There were the extremists, who stood for a thorough-going class war and against compromise with the non-Socialist parties; the left center, who attached a greater value to parliamentary action than the extremists; the right center, who adhered theoretically to the traditional party program, but were inclined to compromise with the revisionists; the moderate revisionists, who were

'No Bottom In The Basket'

The Yamato does not attach much importance to the Peace Conference in Paris, because while discussing the questions of a League of Nations and organizations to be attached to it, the delegates forgot to discuss the practical questions of the peace of the world. The editor feels that "there is no bottom in the basket" of the Peace Conference. The efforts of the delegates will end only "in trying to build a structure upon sand."

There are practical questions to be dealt with immediately. For instance, the Russian question should not be left as it is. Russia stretched over the two continents, Europe and Asia, having 200,000,000 population, will have a serious bearing upon the peace and order of the two continents. The danger of the activities of the Lenin Government is more to be dreaded than German militarism. Bolshevism may spread throughout the world. Unless Germany is able to check its spread in her own country, it will spread to

The Depth Of Decadence

Mr. Seki, of the Kokumin, writing on the question of enfranchisement in the Shin Jidai (New Era) says: "My attitude toward the question of extension of the franchise is simply one of indifference. The people are in the depths of decadence, politically and socially. They are mentally numbed. There is, for instance, no opposition to the system of Genro. The people seem to take it as a matter of fact. It would therefore be futile to attempt to regenerate them by artificial means, that is, by an extension of the vote. The best way would seem to me to wait till they show signs of consciousness. Until the Genro and the bureaucracy and militarists who take their cue from them are relegated to the background, there is no chance to do anything with political Japan."

PRESIDENT WILSON and his typewriter.

"THE PRESIDENT works his own typewriter."

"The president has his own typewriter on board and is using it at intervals in working upon the speeches he expects to deliver in France. - said the newspapers, commenting on his trip to Europe. This means that he President was using his new

MULTIPLEX HAMMOND

—ordered by long distance telephone Thanksgiving Eve, adjusted and delivered Thanksgiving day by messenger who took it directly to the WHITE HOUSE



PEACE CONGRESS

—suggestions by the President will be prepared by him PERSONALLY on his new Multiplex Hammond. The President has used a Multiplex personnel since June 11, 1913.

All Type Styles, ALL LANGUAGES, especially represented in only MULTIPLEX. Change type in a second. Full Particulars will be sent upon request.

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

1 Nanking Road Telephone Central 218

Chang Yu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE 4467

White and Red Wines Cognac Brandies

All wines analysed by Dr. Stafford M. Cox, who has certified as to their being free from adulteration or coloring. All tests are fulfilled for naturally-made wines where only the fermented grape juice is used.

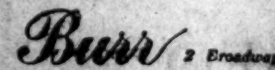
Gold Medal Panama Exhibition

465 Nanking Road

(Near Fokien Road)

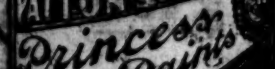
KODAK ALBUMS

Large variety, prices from 30 cts. upwards.



Princess Floor Paints

Patton Paint Company



Patton Paint Company

Patton Paint Company

Patton Paint Company



CONGOLEUM RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

WILKINSON'S

PAINTS & VARNISHES FOR ALL ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS

FOR OVER 30 YEARS WE HAVE HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FAR EAST AND HAVE MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF PAINT AND VARNISH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL CLIMATES. THIS EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE IN COMMUNICATING WITH OUR LOCAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI, HONG KONG, BOMBAY. 24 Kuikiang Road, Alexandra Buildings, Oriental Buildings

STOCKS HELD AT ALL BRANCHES. AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS IN EVERY PORT

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD. GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST PAINT & VARNISH MAKERS, FOUNDED 1870. Caledonian Works, POPLAR, LONDON E.

"OSRAM" - "G.E.C."

DRAWN - WIRE - LAMPS

"NO OTHER LAMP IS STRONGER"

Obtainable from all Electrical Dealers or from the Sole Importers

The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd.

Shanghai-Hongkong-Hankow

Nos. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Phone 1606 & 1608



JUMBLE OF PLOTS IN LUXEMBURG

Royal House Was Saved From
Overthrow By Coup Of
Premier Alweiss

HEADED OFF A REPUBLIC

Duchess's Abdication Was Held
Back For Chance To Ele-
vate Her Sister

By Edwin L. James
(New York Times)

Colmar-Berg, Luxembourg, January 15.—On the western outskirts of this play-town of a toy nation there is a big arched stone gateway. On each side of that gateway and conveniently around stand American dough-boys. They are of the 33rd Division, and the platoon is under the command of Sergeant Dorrance Nelson, who hails from Galesburg, Ill.

The road through that gateway winds majestically up a hill, the pastoral beauty of which matches the rest of this big park, which they call a duchy, and atop the hill stands a great chateau. It is Colmar-Berg. There they made a new Duchess five minutes ago. She is Charlotte, sister of Duchess Adelaide, who hoped that the Germans would win the war.

Now the story of how Charlotte came to be Duchess of Luxembourg is what I call a good story. Not that it is such a pretty story, but then who said that all interesting stories were pretty stories?

One has heard often in America of how significant political bargains were made in back rooms. Charlotte's story is, of course, nothing like that. But why call it Charlotte's story, for Charlotte is just a girl of 22 who has taken Adelaide's place because her mother told her to do so, and somebody else told her mother to tell Charlotte to be Duchess.

Played Political Secesaw

If this sounds like an incoherent story, then it sounds right. That is the story of Luxembourg's politics for you. It is kaleidoscopic and every one will tell you something different about it, as I have found out in the two days I have been trying to discover why Luxembourg has been playing secasaw between a royal and a republican form of government for the last ten days.

Meanwhile, there is a strict censorship on telegrams and letters out of the duchy.

No one who would talk knew just what was what, and those who know—maybe they are not to be found in Luxembourg, anyhow. But what I do know of Luxembourg's story seems to recall the fantastic history-making of a century and more ago.

After hearing so much in these latter days of a League of Nations and the brotherhood of man and that sort of thing, to one who has seen something of practical politics it came almost as a refreshing breeze to see adjustments made by those in a position to make them as it was thought they should be made for the welfare of the largest interests involved—I say involved advisedly, for that is a good word to apply to the Luxembourg situation at this time.

A Study In Self-Determination

Suffice it to say at this point that Luxembourg's affairs have been adjusted in the good, old-fashioned way. And while the "self-determination" of this small people has been going on there have been camping on their soil soldiers of two great powers in the presence of whom the little duchy has been like a lamb. To use American slang, which perhaps better fits the situation, the little duchy has been more like an animal—one that we sometimes accuse of eating tin cans.

If you please, let's take a general look at the situation. Quartered both in the north and south of the duchy are American troops, part of the Second American Army, which stands in support of the Third Army, which is the Army of Occupation. In the City of Luxembourg itself is the headquarters of Marshal Foch, the Allied Commander in Chief, which has a certain number of French troops attached to it. Throughout its length and breadth the Luxembourg duchy is in close touch with warriors who fought and won the battle for world, national, and personal liberty.

Look a little closer, in a bird's-eye view of the little duchy, and you will see that in the city French troops are maintaining law and order, and maintaining it completely and absolutely. The police guard the public buildings, including the Chamber of Deputies; patrol the streets well and often, and occupy a position which safely prevents all disorders, revolutionary or otherwise. In Marshal Foch's headquarters city today in this little neutral

nation there is no chance for disturbances.

Royal Sisters Still Together

Look yet a little to the north, some ten miles, and there, as I have said, you will find the Duchess' castle well guarded by American dough-boys, while in the castle are the new Duchess and the former Duchess and their four sisters, not leaving out of account the mother. You may look closer and try to find the Sergeant Major who started the ill-fated revolution, but you probably won't find him. I couldn't, and others who are looking for him can't.

It is a hard job to explain the Luxembourg situation briefly. It reflects world politics and the interests of many nations. It reflects religion in many aspects. It reflects the old fight over the separation of Church and State. It reflects the shadows of the recent world war.

Every one knows that Luxembourg was used by the Germans in 1914 as a passageway to France. One who blames Luxembourg for not placing her army of 300 in the path of the Huns might add that the duchy furnished 3,000 volunteers to the army of France.

Every one knows that Duchess Adelaide entertained the Kaiser and sent him one telegram praying God for the success of the German cause. One knows as well that the Duchess' pro-German attitude displeased a large part of her 300,000 subjects.

For some time there has been in the duchy a Clerical Party supporting the Duchess' Government, which was very good to the Catholic Church, and there have been anti-Clericals who opposed the Duchess' Government. The anti-Clericals were divided among those who wished to join France, those who wished to join Belgium, and those who wished an independent republic—all wishing to rid themselves of the Duchess.

When the Allies won the war and American troops entered Luxembourg, they found that the sentiment against the Duchess' pro-German attitude had grown bitter, and that perhaps a majority of the population wished to put her out. But it so happened that the Clericals supporting the Duchess still controlled Parliament, and Alweiss, President of the Chamber and Prime Minister, was the dominant factor in the duchy's governmental policies.

The anti-Duchess feeling was running so high that all plans were laid for a revolution on the occasion of General Pershing's entrance, the revolutionists counting on the American General to aid them, but our Commander-in-Chief didn't see it in that way. When he stood on the balcony and reviewed with the Duchess the passing American troops, no revolution took place.

Then we moved on our way and Marshal Foch with French troops look over the city. At first the French troops remained aloof from Luxembourg's affairs, and the Clericals and Radicals went at each other undisturbed, and the halls of Parliament echoed and re-echoed with accusations and counter-accusations.

Then on January 1 a motion was adopted calling for a formal investigation of the Government's attitude during the war. On January 9 there took place a heated debate in which the galleries hooted down the Clericals defending Duchess Adelaide, whereupon President Alweiss led his party out of the Chamber.

The anti-Duchess faction, then being in the majority, passed a resolution calling for the abdication of the Duchess. But while this was being done word of what happened had reached the army of 232 in Caserne. A week before the army had discharged all its old officers and elected Sergeant Major Effers chairman of the army.

Hearing what had taken place in the Chamber, Effers and his soldiers once proclaimed a republic, and, marching to the Chamber, asked Parliament to form a new Government. This was done, and at 6:30 o'clock on January 9 the appointment of a Committee of Safety to conduct the Government was announced.

The next day every one in Luxembourg supposed that there was a republic. On the 11th the Havas semi-official news agency sent out a despatch from Metz to the effect that a republic had been proclaimed in Luxembourg and that Duchess Adelaide had abdicated and gone into seclusion in her castle at Colmar.

And so the Duchess had abdicated, her abdication having been handed to her Prime Minister, but not having been presented to Parliament. In the meanwhile Alweiss had "got busy." He had called on General Latour commander of the French garrison, and, placing his case before the General, had asked him to preserve order. He told the General that there was danger of disorder, and, issuing an order for the disbandment of the Luxembourg

army, had General Latour agree to it, and it was done.

The local police being part of the army, Alweiss asked General Latour to police the city and guard public buildings. The General agreed. I can state that General Latour's expressed attitude is that the Government of France, not having recognized the new republic, he had to deal with the only Government he knew officially to exist.

Of course the Luxembourg anti-Duchess faction construed the French action to be against the revolution and got angry about it, and is still angry for that matter.

Then a Coup d'Etat! With the French military authorities refusing to recognize the Committee of Safety which was a revolutionary Government, Alweiss had the better of the situation. On the 14th, which was yesterday, he had his army together, and when Parliament met, with French soldiers on guard in case of disorder, of course Alweiss presented in a dignified manner the abdication of Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide. To say that it was accepted puts the matter succinctly.

Then lo! and behold, Alweiss' lieutenants proposed that the crown be bestowed on Charlotte, sister of Adelaide. Having the votes, Alweiss put through this motion and appointed a committee to wait on Charlotte today and have her sign the Constitution.

The news spread like wild fire throughout the city and, needless to say, there was excitement. But there were sturdy French troops everywhere, and, of course, there was no disturbance and no organization of revolutionary mobs to get even with Alweiss.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock two automobiles bearing members of Parliament reached Colmarberg to "make" the new Duchess. They were stopped at the gate by the American guards, who refused entrance to them until the Duchess said it was all right. Then they went up the hill and Charlotte signed for her new place.

Shortly after the Alweiss coup in the Chamber, there reached Colmar word that a revolutionary crowd of Bolsheviks was on its way to Luxembourg and that thereupon an extra heavy American guard was put on patrol. It marched about the castle for five hours, when, at Adelaide's request, it was taken away, but there were always enough Americans about to see that no one stole the Duchess entrusted to their care.

In passing let me say that those doughboys took good care of the Duchess and like her family personally. This liking was not diminished when three of the sisters came down to the gate yesterday with two bicycles each and asked Sergeant Nelson to give them three soldiers to go riding with. They got the soldiers.

But to return to Luxembourg politics. I have been in the capital most of the day, and when I say that those of the population who are for a republic do not understand events, I say just what they tell me. They say that they thought all the Allies were for a republic, and cannot understand why the Allies soldiers sat on their republic—that's just the way they put it. Those who like the Duchess say that the French did just right in "maintaining law and order."

For a sidelight on the situation let us recall that the German occupation of Luxembourg the rate of exchange was 5 francs for 4 marks. When the Germans got out, the Ducal Government gave the word that all who lived in Luxembourg prior to August, 1914, should put their marks in the banks, and they would be credited with 5 francs for 4 marks. This rate was maintained through December, while everywhere else in the world the rate was 3 francs for 4 marks. The rate was maintained until January 1.

Now, I don't know what has been promised and what has not, but any business man in Luxembourg will tell you that the Allies are going to force Germany to make good the difference. In other words, supply enough extra marks to guarantee the people of Luxembourg against financial loss.

As Luxembourg waxed very rich during the war, this is an impor-

tant item in the life of the people who own the many marks with which their banks are crammed.

Before the war Luxembourg had trade relations of a pleasant and profitable nature with Germany. By these relations her iron and steel industry flourished as they had never flourished before. Now Luxembourg wants new arrangements.

There are those who favor annexation to France, the leaders of this faction being Frenchmen who live in the duchy and some of the clericals. There are those who want a political union with Belgium, and this faction is not weak. There are those who want an independent republic, and there are those who want to retain the Duchess. Those who want to retain the Duchess are divided between a trade union with France and a trade union with Belgium.

It takes little imagination to see that no issue is very clear in Luxembourg politics. If Luxembourg becomes a part of France it must be a republic, for a republic cannot take in a monarchy. If what they say about France "sitting" on their hands is true, and if what they heard about France being willing to welcome Luxembourg into her fold is true, why—and so on. What is the answer? I can't find it.

Anyhow, I am willing to go on record as saying that the French General is doing well in the way of maintaining order in Luxembourg.



Young Man:
Your Best Friend
Is a BANK ACCOUNT!

Begin Early to SAVE

"A dollar in the bank is worth two in the bucket," says the Fra—and it's just as much fun to salt down FIFTY where it will be drawing 4 per cent as in later life it will be BITE OFF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' worth of railroad bonds.

A dollar will get you a book and open a savings account. And a little right along—and gradually, and WITHOUT MISSING it, you'll be able to climb to a COMPETENCE.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

TUNGSTEN ORE

Guaranteed above 65% pure and free from objectionable impurities

Ready Cargo

CHUNG MEI TRADING CORPORATION

Agents for

NAN HUA MINING CO.

S-11 Ningpo Road

CLOSED HIRE CARS

\$300 Per Hour \$300

(\$1.00 Minimum)

Phone: CENTRAL 4257

The Hudford Garage

89-91 RUE MONTAUBAN



CARS FOR SALE

NEW AND SECONDHAND

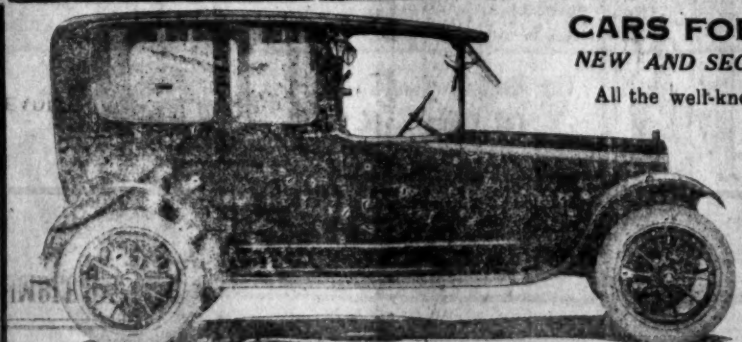
All the well-known makes

2, 4, 6 & 8 Cylinders

TRIAL TRIPS

may be arranged by appointment

Phone: Central 402



AUTO CASTLE: 228, Avenue Joffre (opposite French Fire Station)

Surprise and Delight Your Family Tonight!



Give them something different when they gather around the table tonight. Let it be some of the many toothsome delicacies that the good housewives of Shanghai know they can always find in our store known as "The Home of Delicacies."

Just a few suggestions:
French Boneless Sardines
Black and Red Caviar
Genuine Roquefort Cheese
Smoked Ox Tongue

I. SHAININ & CO.

104 Szechuen Road; Phone C. 1483

Drink our Coffee—Famous for Flavor.

One pound free with every six.



Handy as a Fountain Pen

CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine

is a dependable private secretary which accompanies you everywhere because it is only 8 lbs. in weight.

Your letters are made more readable—all your writing is made easier by CORONA

Call up—or call in for a demonstration.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

DODGE & SEYMOUR

(CHINA), LTD.

89 91, Rue Montauban

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★ FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.

Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

BURGLARY AND THEFT

in the Foreign Settlements

may be guarded

against by

Insuring

Your

Property

with the

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

3 Extra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70

LIBERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

Li Liquidation

In accordance with instructions received from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the Shanghai property of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, known as

No 14 The Bund

No 1, 1a, 1c Hankow Road

comprising land and buildings suitable for offices and residences.

Tenders may be made in Shanghai Taels, Sterling, Francs, Gold Dollars or Yen and must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 15th March, 1919, plainly marked "Sealed Tenders." The Bureau does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All further particulars may be obtained on application to Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai,

A. G. STEPHEN, Liquidator.

By his Attorney,

A. D. BRENT.

21261

Business and Official
Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS
報 陸 大

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must
be prepaid

Replies must be
called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1919

TELEPHONE NOTICE

When ringing up on the telephone, ask for North 780 or North 782, for the Head Office, 30 North Szechuen Road; or Central 680 when asking for the Branch Store at 28 Nanking Road. If you find the line North 780 engaged, be sure and ask for North 782.

Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

Conseil d'Administration Municipale
de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

AVIS

Par suite de la démission de Monsieur G. LAFERRIERE, Secrétaire du Conseil, Monsieur P. LEGENDRE, Secrétaire-Adjoint, remplira par intérim les fonctions de Secrétaire du Conseil, à compter du 15 Mars 1919.

Le Consul de France,
Président du Conseil,
A. WILDEN.

French Municipal Council

NOTICE

Upon the resignation of Mr. G. LAFERRIERE, Secretary, Mr. P. LEGENDRE, Assistant Secretary, will act as Secretary to the Council from March 15th, 1919.

A. WILDEN,
Consul de France,
Président du Conseil.
21601

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

1st and 2nd Extra Race Meetings,
22nd and 29th March.

Members are reminded that entries for the above will close at the Grand Stand at 5 p.m. on Saturday, 15th instant.

Entry forms are obtainable at the Grand Stand.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
21615

ALMA ESTATES, LIMITED

At a Meeting of Directors held on the 10th March, 1919, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Forty-five Tael cents per share, to be paid on 27th March, 1919, to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 27th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers,
Shanghai, 11th March, 1919.
21574

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB RACES

Weather permitting the Races will be held on Saturday 15th March, 1919.

The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 1.15 p.m. sharp.

The Public can obtain tickets at the Gate, Price \$1 each.

Tickets have been issued to Members of the Race Club and the Paper Hunt Club.

There will be Pari-mutuels for Win and Place and Members' Sweeps.

By Order of the Stewards,
R. H. NEWMAN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.
21589

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 14

The Tientsin-Pukow
Railway Administration

Notification No. 238.

TRAIN SERVICE (194/34)

THE public is respectfully notified that owing to insufficient accommodation for numerous passengers on our through mail trains, a daily Limited Express Train in addition to the through mail trains will be put into service each way on this line on and from 15th March, 1919, effecting connections with Peking-Mukden and Shanghai-Nanking Line trains. From same date the times for the existing through mail trains will be altered as stated below.

The Limited Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class sleeping, dining and 3rd class cars.

The Down Limited Express Train will leave Tientsin-East (Settlement Station) at 11.30 a.m. arriving Pukow (Nanking) at 1.00 p.m. the following day, connecting Shanghai-Nanking Line train No. 14.

The Up Limited Express Train will leave Pukow at 3.30 p.m. arriving Tientsin-Central at 4.31 p.m. the following day connecting Peking-Mukden Line train No. 4.

Passengers travelling on Limited Express Trains will be required to hold, besides passenger tickets, Express Extra Tickets, the fares of which are as follows:

For a distance from 1-300 miles:

1st class at \$2.00
2nd class at \$1.20
3rd class at \$0.60

For a distance from 301-450 miles:

1st class at \$4.00
2nd class at \$2.50
3rd class at \$1.25

The booking of passenger tickets for the Limited Express Trains are defined only to the following stations; namely, Tientsin-East, Tientsin-Central, Tientsin-West, Tsingchow, Tschow, Tsinanfu, Tsinanfu, Yenhsowfu, Lincing, Hsuehchow, Peking, Chuchow, Pukow and Shikwan. While at Chutou the Limited Express Trains will not stop unless there are passengers to come on or leave the trains.

Charges for Berth Tickets on the Limited Express Trains will be \$5.00 per ticket for the 1st and \$2.00 per ticket for the 2nd class.

For Berth and Express Extra Tickets silver dollars only will be accepted, while for passenger tickets Peking notes of the Bank of Communications and of the Bank of China may be accepted for the time being.

Each 1st class passenger will be allowed to book not more than two 2nd class tickets and each 2nd class passenger not more than one for their servants, who must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets.

Owing to limited 3rd class accommodation on the Limited Express Trains, besides those accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers, only through 3rd class passengers holding Express Extra Tickets are allowed to travel on the Limited Express Trains. Holders of Through Tickets and Return Tourist Tickets travelling by the Limited Express Trains will be required to pay for the Express Extra Tickets.

No free pass or reduced rate ticket are valid on the Limited Express Trains. Should any holder of such pass or tickets be discovered on the Limited Express Trains excess fare will be charged according to the Regulations.

Through Mail Trains are provided with 1st, 2nd, 3rd class and Buffet Cars, but without Sleeping accommodation.

The Down Through Mail Train will leave Tientsin-East at 9.45 a.m. arriving Pukow at 6.55 p.m. the following day connecting Shanghai-Nanking Line train No. 18.

The Up Through Mail Train will leave Pukow at 9.20 a.m. arriving Tientsin-East at 3.45 p.m. the following day connecting Peking-Mukden Line train No. 4.

Full time table will be advertised in due course.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, 7th March, 1919.
21580

TUNGSTEN

Our products are purified in our own concentrating plant with a guaranteed percentage of 65 and above.

Capable of producing 100 to 150 tons per month.

YUI HWA MINERAL SUPPLY CO.
P. 3 Nanking Road, Shanghai
21547

THE COMFORT THEY GIVE

It is well-known that many wines possess great food value, and even the artisans in England are realizing this, as public houses principally sell large quantities to the working classes. When spirits were recently difficult to obtain, people took to wine and as the merits are more known, this trade cannot fail to be much greater. Many of the higher-priced wines, in addition to possessing higher food value, render very important service in medicine. They save in innumerable instances very great suffering, and even prolong life whilst in less severe cases, the comfort they give cannot be estimated.

Elephant Head
Ports and Sherries

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents

Business Men's Attention

is called to the fact that at Sullivan's Candy Store, on Nanking Road, they can drop in and get a Cup of Coffee and Sinks just like at home.

All the morning papers are at hand, the service is good, clean, and reasonable.

A regular business men's Lunch is served six days in a week (closed on Sundays) 11.30 till 2 p.m.

SULLIVAN'S
NANKING ROAD

Change of Telephone
Number

My house, No. 15 Wong-ka-shaw Gardens, telephone number now is
WEST 41

H. BROWETT.

Shanghai, 13th March, 1919.
21600

SOAP WORKS

Tientsin only, imported soap to the value of over \$300,000 U.S. currency in 1917. Any one interested in establishing a modern soap works with glycerine recovery. Should write the undersigned, Principals only.

SOAP EXPERT,
Box 1443, P.O.
Manila, P.I.
21469

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.
21587

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Meeting Room of The Yangtze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, on Thursday, the 27th March, 1919, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 27th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.
21588

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 14

MILD STEEL FLAT BARS

1/4" x 1" to 3/4" x 3" in Stock

W. Z. ZEE & SONS, Broadway

NEW SHIPMENT ARRIVED OF

NATIONAL
PORTABLE
TYPEWRITERS

(MODEL NO. 3)

Complete with Leatherette Carrying Case

ONLY MEX. \$75

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT Cable Add:
Central 4773 4 Canton Road, Shanghai Mackay

All Storage Batteries look very much alike,
but from the standpoint of efficiency, long life
and faithful service, the

Prest-O-Lite

Battery

has a character

all its own

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

The Shanghai Land Investment
Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 2 Jinkee Road, on Tuesday, the 18th day of March, 1919, at 4.30 o'clock p.m. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to the 18th day of March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Shanghai, March 1, 1919.
21419

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, foreign teacher of English for period March-June. Salary \$150 per month. Reply to J. T. Proctor, 9 Hankow Road.

21625 M.16

AMAH wanted for a small flat. Lady who can indicate such is kindly requested to do so. Apply to Box 316, THE CHINA PRESS.

21610 M.14

WANTED an experienced stenographer and filing clerk. Apply giving experience and references to Box 311, THE CHINA PRESS.

21591

WANTED: Young man experienced in office work and accounting. Must have initiative. Excellent opportunity for the right person. Apply to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.

21590 M.14

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-16 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK

TO LET with board in select neighborhood, newly furnished flat, comprising two adjoining large rooms bounded by verandah, private bathroom attached. Excellent kitchen, tennis, telephone, garage and stable. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, unfurnished flat of two large rooms, bathroom and kitchen, use of servants' quarter, Hongkew district. Apply to Box 318, THE CHINA PRESS.

21616 M.16

TO LET, Western district, nice, cheerful room in comfortable house. A few minutes from Carter Road. Apply to Box 321, THE CHINA PRESS.

21622 M.16

CENTRAL: To let, a furnished room with balcony, without board, for gentleman only. Apply to Box 309, THE CHINA PRESS.

21688 M.14

TO LET, Central (in quiet location), large, cool and well-furnished room with board, for \$160 for two. Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.

21666 M.15

TO LET, two-room apartment, with housekeeping arrangements, for bachelors or couple. Very high-class. Also one office. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.

21418

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, subscribers to "The Pioneer." We are getting them every day, but there's always room for one more. Subscription rate \$5 per year, payable in advance. Address, Room 53, Hotel de France, Shanghai.

21617

TO LET, accommodation for motor-car, and stabling for two ponies at Weihaiwei Road. Please apply to Box 322, THE CHINA PRESS.

21623 M.16

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished boarding-house, 11 rooms, monthly rent Mex. \$185. Apply to Box 310, THE CHINA PRESS.

21562

TO LET, 450-E Avenue Joffre, six-roomed residence, all modern improvements. Rent Tls. 60. Apply on premises.

21614

TO LET, 111 Avenue Road; six-roomed, detached corner residence, tennis lawn, garage, stabling, immediate occupation. Apply premises.

21604

TO LET, excellent eight-roomed residence, with garage and tennis court, on Yates Road, from April 1st. Rent Tls. 140. For further particulars and permission to inspect, Phone, Central 3234.

21506

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Seymour Road). Excellent residence for small family, four large rooms, several small ones. Now vacant. Open for inspection; will renovate. Apply on premises.

21416

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new building, 14 Canton Road, on ground, first and second floors, from April 1st; divided to suit tenants. Apply premises.

21507

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

21489

SITUATIONS WANTED

I WANT work for a Christian Russian refugee, about fifty years old, who with his wife needs immediate help. He is a machinist with inventive ability; understands gardening; would make an honest godownkeeper. He will be content with any honest work and wages that will help keep soul and body together. Apply to Box No. 323, THE CHINA PRESS.

21636 M.16

YOUNG Englishman, with small capital, wishes to invest same in some sound business as working partner. Would take up outport work or travel in interior. Replies to Box 320, THE CHINA PRESS.

21621 M.16

REPORTER—proofreader, familiar with local conditions, seeks engagement. Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

21607 M.14

EXPERIENCED analytical chemist (Chinese), possessing good knowledge of metallurgy, wishes position; moderate salary expected. Apply to Mr. Yang Chia-zai, 6 Kiangse Road.

21593 M.22

POSITION WANTED by energetic young man as general office assistant. Please apply to Box 289, THE CHINA PRESS.

21540 M.15

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: "Woodford," 15A Jessfield Road, a modern first-class residence, containing seven rooms, three bathrooms, large halls, good garage with separate native quarters over, conservatory, and over 8 mow of well-laid-out garden. For further particulars, apply to R. E. Stewardson, A.R.I.B.A., 22 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

21624 M.15

FOR SALE, furniture and household effects of ten rooms; excellent opportunity for boarding house. House to let. Apply to Box 300, THE CHINA PRESS.

21562

FOR SALE, very cheap investment property, Tls. 14,000 cash, balance can remain on mortgage, rent Tls. 8,000 per annum. Ten foreign residences, three years old, in French town. All modern improvements. Full price, Tls. 20,000 less than can be produced for now. For further particulars, address to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

21436

FOR SALE, Cabinet Graftonola in first-class condition, with or without records. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

21599 M.15

FOR SALE, one girl's bicycle in good condition, almost new; with lamp, bell, pump, tools, etc. The price wanted, \$65. No reasonable offer refused. For trial, apply to Burlington Hotel, Room 83.

21618 M.15

FOR SALE, one Mattermax raincoat. Practically new. Price \$6.50, cost double. Apply to Box 312, THE CHINA PRESS.

21595 M.14

FOR SALE, complete contents of a five-roomed house, absolutely modern, and in excellent condition. Apply by letter, to Box 306, THE CHINA PRESS.

21571 M.16

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 13, 1919.
Money And Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate
 @ 4/7 1/2 = Tls. 4.32
 @ exch. 72.6 = Mex. \$5.96
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
 @ 110 = Tls. 90.91
 @ 72.6 = Mex. \$125.22
 Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.2875
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 284
 Copper Cash: per tael 1877
 Native Interest: Tls. .05
 Bar Silver: 4720
 Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
 Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 25.98
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. \$4.768

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: T.T. 4/7 1/2
 Demand 4/7 1/2
 India: T.T. 601
 Demand 604
 New York: T.T. 110
 Demand 110 1/2
 Hongkong: T.T. 67 1/2
 Japan: T.T. 46 1/2
 Batavia: T.T. 308 1/2
 Singapore: T.T. 50 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London: Demand 4/7 1/2
 4 m/s. Cds. 4/9 1/2
 4 m/s. Dcs. 4/9 1/2
 6 m/s. Cds. 4/10
 4 m/s. Dcs. 4/10 1/2
 Paris: 4 m/s. 632
 New York: 6 m/s. Dcs. 111 1/2
 New York: 4 m/s. Dcs. 115 1/2

Roules Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
 For Roules
 Roules 1.25 = Tls. 100
 Roules 100 = Mex. \$20.00

Customs House Exchange Rates

For March
 1 @ 609 1/2 France 6.79
 0.81 @ 111 1/2 Gold 31
 1 @ 46 1/2 Yen 2.42
 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.92
 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
 1 @ — Roules —
 Hk. Tls. 3.83 @ 4/8 1/2

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, March 13, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
 Union Insurance \$900.00 ex 73
 Yangtze Insurance \$240.00
 Yangtzeop Cotton Tls. 9.75 June
 Langkats Tls. 24.75 June
 Langkats Tls. 23.50 March
 New Engineering Tls. 24.00 June
 Gulas Tls. 6.35
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.75
 Unofficial
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.50
 Chemors Tls. 1.00
 Samagagas Tls. 0.77 1/2
 Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 220.00 Mar.
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.25 June
 New Engineering Tls. 24.25 June
 New Engineering Tls. 23.50 March
 North China Insurance Tls. 130.00
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 170.00 March
 Yangtzeop Cotton Tls. 9.70 June
 Yangtzeop Cotton Tls. 9.35 cash

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, March 13, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
 Yangtzeop Cotton Tls. 9.75 cash
 Ewo Cottons Tls. 225.00 June

Hongkong Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report for week ending March 7:
 Our market in local stocks has been fairly quiet and a moderate amount of business has been done. In Shanghai stocks, particularly in cottons, the market appears to be very strong, rates have risen considerably all round and the market closes with an unsatisfied demand, the comparatively high Tael rate ruling has rather restricted selling from here.

Banks—Hongkong Banks have sellers at \$77 1/2 ex dividend at which a small business has been done, the London rate has receded slightly to 1109.

Marine Insurance—Canton, continuing in steady demand at \$410 and North China at Tls. 124. Unions have eased off to \$1,030 at which a small business has been done.

Fire Insurance—China Fires at \$175 and Hongkong Fires at \$285 are unchanged from last week.
 Shipping—Douglas needed to \$90 at the beginning of the week but have since recovered to a cash buying rate of \$92 with \$93 done for April. Steamboats are wanted at \$204 after business at the rate. Preferred Indos at \$184 and Deferred Indos at \$188 are unchanged from last week. Star Ferries have sellers at \$38 and Shells are quoted from London at \$13.6.

Refineries—China Sugars began the week at \$118 1/2 and on Tuesday suddenly rose to \$125 at which a fair business was done but at the close the market experienced a setback and \$119 has been done for March.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Hongkong—The accounts for the year ending December 31, 1918, have been closed and (subject to audit) show a profit for the year 1918 working of about \$17,500.

Malabons have been dealt in to a fair extent at \$35 ex dividend, closing with further buyers.

Oils and Mining—Rauha at \$2, Orals at 40/-, Tronchs at 40/-, are unchanged from last week. Kalians could be placed at 47/-, Langkats after business at Tls. 23 1/2 and Tls. 24 for cash are now quoted Tls. 23 1/2 buyers in Shanghai. Anglo-Egyptian "B" have advanced to 75/9.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns—Kowloon Wharves after business at \$118 are now quoted with sellers offering shares at \$117. Hongkong Docks have been done at rates between \$115 and \$140 and at the close buyers are offering \$157 1/2.

Shanghai Docks are now quoted ex dividend at Tls. 132. New Engineering are quoted Tls. 23 1/2 buyers in Shanghai. Anglo-Egyptian "B" have advanced to 75/9.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Centrals are in demand at \$101. Lands have come to business at \$100. Humphreys have buyers at \$120. Hotels have changed hands at \$37 ex dividend of \$3 just paid. Kowloon Lands at \$32 and West Point at \$68 are unaltered from last week.

Electric Companies—Hongkong Electric have changed hands to a small extent at \$77. China Lights have come to business at \$54. Hongkong Trams have sellers at \$8.

Miscellaneous—China Borneos have advanced from last week's rate of \$11 to a buying rate of \$12 1/2 for cash. Dairy Farms have been dealt in at \$28 and Repes at \$32 ex dividend and bonus of \$7 just paid. Providents have buyers at \$3.25. Cement advanced to a buying rate of \$9.20 but have since receded to a selling rate of \$8.75.

Powells continue in demand at \$9 1/2 and Waterboats have come to business at an advanced rate of \$13. Steam Laundries are in steady demand at \$2.60.

Exchange—The demand rate on London is 3/16 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 67 1/2.

Coal Market

In their report for week ending March 13, Messrs. Wheelock and Co. have the following:

Japan Coal—Our local market has been quiet during the past fortnight and Native dealers will not do any business at present in the hope of sellers coming down in their ideas of prices in future, from our knowledge of the condition of the coal market in Japan, we are afraid they are doomed to disappointment. The Japanese Government has now completed its negotiations for the railway requirements—amounting to some three and a quarter million tons—for the next fiscal year commencing April 1 and this has entirely absorbed all available supplies from every source whatsoever, so that there is a very poor chance of any coal being left over for export.

Fushun Coal—No change. Kaiping Coal—Owing to large sales in North China, Manchuria and Japan the quantity of coal available for export has been very much curtailed, especially for the better grades, the demand exceeding the supply. These sales naturally strengthen the market and the price of coal remains firm.

Deliveries are well up to the average and stocks considerably reduced.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended March 12, 1919, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1919	1918
Gross receipts	\$38,369.70	\$30,844.81
Less by currency depreciation	9,526.29	6,987.10
Effective receipts	\$28,843.41	\$23,857.71

	1919	1918
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	25.28	24.00
Car miles run	51,613	75,418
Passengers carried	1,748,595	1,399,318

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

TIENTSIN

Cable Address

ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Collar, under Foreign supervision. Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, OPPOSITE RACE COURSE

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures every one that no effort will be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electric lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

THE

Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

— Established 1851 —

begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire

CHARGE:

Four Dollars per Hour

MINIMUM CHARGE:

One Dollar 50 cents

No special service as office-trips or tiffin-trips.

For hire of cars please

Telephone to West 1213 and 1202

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maffland and Pearson, write as follows in their report for week ending March 13:

Exchange—The London and New York maximum prices of silver remain at 47 1/2 and 0.31.013 respectively. In the first half of the week under review our exchange rates weakened to 4/6 T.T. on London, principally on persistent demand by our local gold dealers. Quite a good amount of cover was, however, forthcoming in the shape of re-sales of T.T. on London and export paper, and when yesterday morning the gold dealers endeavored to cover, our rates rose rapidly 1/4 to 4/7 1/2 T.T. on London. Today the gold dealers carried forward a large portion of their March commitment to June. This does not dispose of their very heavy overbought position in gold T.T. which may now be considered a supporting element to our market. Any improvement in export business will under these circumstances bring higher rates, as there appears to be no foundation to the idea that the maximum rates now ruling for silver are likely to break and our stock shows no signs of increasing.

The stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 28,853,000 is about Tls. 250,000 lower than last week. The stock of Chinese and Mexican dollars at \$19,778,000 is about \$800,000 up.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

Freight Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending March 13:

There is again no change to report in our Homeward Freight Markets either to Europe or America and the China export trade seems to be doomed to a long period of stagnation for numerous reasons, such as exchange, telegraphic delays, etc., but the chief reason is the after lifelessness of the home markets and we see no prospects of a revival for some time to come.

To United States via Pacific—The Trans-Pacific Tariff Bureau announces further reductions on certain commodities which came into force on the 10th inst.

Coastwise—The indications are that Newchwang is likely to open any time next week and this should strengthen our Northern market, the regular liners are fully occupied and rates are steady.

It is reported that the embargo on rice from Saigon has been lifted to a limited extent and this has had a somewhat steadying effect on the Southern market.

TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE

HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold

Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS

COMPANY

No. 8 Kiangling Road

CONGOLEUM

RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

Electric Cooking



THE IDEAL METHOD.

The Electric Oven, being free from the fumes of combustion does not require to be ventilated, therefore food cooked in it retains its flavour, the natural gases from cooked meat are not carried away through flues but retained in the oven. A clear, uniform heat is maintained which has the effect of closing up the surface of meat or poultry, thus preventing loss by evaporation.

Electric cookers are hired out by the —

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—DOWN—										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—UP—									
MAIN LINE.										MAIN LINE.									
STATIONS										STATIONS									
Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	7.55	8.00	10.00	10.50	14.50	15.50			Zahkou	dep.	6.30	7.55			9.20	14.10	15.50	
Jiashui	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23		15.06	16.06			Hangchow	dep.	7.00	8.30			10.00	14.30	16.05	
Secow	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.38		15.13	16.13			Changsu	dep.	8.04	9.49			11.40	15.20	17.38	
Langhous Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53		15.30	16.25			Yehai	dep.	8.41	10.31			12.39	16.51	18.40	
										Kiaichang	dep.	7.16	9.28	11.22		14.10	16.30	18.30	
										Kiaichang	dep.	7.48	9.53	11.55		14.48	16.62		
										Shanghai North	arr.	9.06	10.47	12.59		16.08	17.40		
Shanghai South	dep.	7.48	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.25											
Langhous Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.25	17.15											
Langhous Junction	dep.	8.59	10.48	12.02		16.07	17.42												
Kiaichang	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.55		16.33	18.45												
Kiaichang	dep.	9.40	10.25	12.30	14.35		17.22	19.22											
Yehai	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.20		17.53												
Changsu	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50		18.24												
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.00		19.19												
Zahkou	arr.	11.55	13.10	15.50	19.00		19.35												
KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU										KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.									
ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO										ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO									
Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35			Zahkou	dep.	10.10	12.25			17.20			
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50			Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15		
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00			Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.13	18.07	19.27		
Zahkou	arr.	7.40	9.40	12.10	14.45	16.55				Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40		

R. ROSSIGNOL & Co.



JUST ARRIVED

SPALDING'S GOLD MEDAL



GOLF
CLUBS
GOLF
BALLS

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

"The Store of Quality"

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING



Refracting and Manufacturing
TORIC LENSES
 Accurate lens grinding. Sun
 Glasses and Goggles.

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.

69 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1242
 (Two doors above Honan Rd.)



During the War

10,000

Oliver

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office:
33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of the English Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Delhi, Lahore, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Singapore, Batavia, Soerabaya, Medan, Palembang, Bangkok, Rangoon, Saigon, Haiphong, New York, London, London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 40,000,000.00
Reserve Frs. 50,000,000.00

Successors et Agences:
Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mouktra, Singapore, Dillouti, Noumen, Tientsin, Douchichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Phnom-Penh, Hankou.

Branches:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knaex."

Capital Yen 10,000,000
Head Office Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiangsu, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Fochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
Total \$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. I. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Penang, Bangkok, Johore, Rangoon, Batavia, Kobe, Saigon, Bombay, Kuala-Lumpur, S. Francisco, Calcutta, London, Shanghai, Canton, Lyons, Singapore, Colombo, Malacca, Sourabaya, Fochow, Manila, Tientsin, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tsingtau, Harbin, New York, Vladivostok, Hilo, Peking, Yokohama.
London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) \$5,000,000
Reserve Fund \$5,000,000
Kug. Tis. 20,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government \$5,000,000
Reserve Fund \$5,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Branches:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

P. R. EASTERN BRANCHES:
Bombay, Hallar, Nicolayewsk, Chanchun, Hankow, O-Amur, (Kwan-Harbin), Peking, chendse, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Manchouli, Tientsin, Dairen, Newchwang, Yokohama.
85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Rupees. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
L. JEZLEWSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Cheong Cheong Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund \$66,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
Managers' Office Central 2656
Tel: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

SHU CHIN MUI, Sub-Manager.
SHEN CHU HUI, Manager.
Q. C. YANO, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital \$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund \$1,808,932.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kaifong, Hankow, Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Ningbo, Ningpo, Kiangsi, Newchwang, Nanking, Fochow, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kirin, Hsuechow, Canton, Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wushih, Swatow, Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.
SUN HAN-CHANG, Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.
Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3% per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.
Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI
Subscribed Capital Sh. Tis. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tis. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.
H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

行 銀 華 中

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital \$1,020,000

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director: NIEH CHI-WEL.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:
Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wushih, Hankow, Hangchow, Ningpo, Yangchow, Canton, Hsuechow, Pengpu, Hongkong, Changchun, Changteh, Antung, Chengchow, Kiangsu, Tsinkiangpu.

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokyo: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Chosen.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
8441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAIL, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
65 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus U.S. \$5,500,000
Undivided Profit U.S. \$2,118,579.34

H. T. S. Green, President & General Manager.
London Office:
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches

China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Japan: Yokohama, Kobe, Philippines: Manila, Cebu, India: Bombay, Calcutta, Straits Settlements: Singapore, Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West India and Central American Branches

Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon Republic of Colombia: Medellin, Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.
In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahal, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Cienfuegos, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso, Vladivostok.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.K. \$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund H.K. \$400,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.K. \$400,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, April 14th, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Keping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 40 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)
Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000
Capital Paid-up Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia, Los Angeles, Seattle, Bombay, London, Shanghai, Buenos Ayres, Lyons, Shimonoeki, Calcutta, Manila, Singapore, Changchun, Mukden, Sourabaya, Dairen, Nagasaki, Sydney, Hankow, Newchwang, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tokio, Hongkong, Osaka, Tsinanfu, Honolulu, Peking, Tsingtau, Kaituen, Rangoon, Vladivostok, S. Francisco, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfu.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
In New York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.
G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital \$1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital \$625,000
Reserve Fund \$625,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Ceylon), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
C. T. BEATH, Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD
Capital (Paid-up) \$600,000.00
Reserve Fund \$15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 1918) \$3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.
Banking by Mail.
Credit granted on approved securities.
Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.
Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.
Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank
HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

SHANGHAI BRANCH

15 Kiukiang Road

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organized especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents is at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.
Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.
Imports and exports financed.
Commercial credits established.
Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Sicawei Weather Report

13.—After some rain in the early morning at the mouth of the Yangtze the weather remains overcast during the whole day, but the anticyclone begins to prevail again all over the continent.
14.—Fine weather with moderate N.E. breezes. Barometer reading above the average.

Thursday, March 13, 1919.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.
Bar. at 22° F. inches 30.33 30.38
Variation for 24 hrs. 10.14 10.11
Variation for 12 hrs. 10.09 10.05
Wind—Direction NNE NNE
Wind—Miles per hour 1.9 1.2
Temperature (Fahr.) 35° 45°
Humidity 85 82
Nebulosity 0-10 0 8
Rainfall inches — —

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Fillale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital 70,000,000 (about £5,555,555)
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,555,555)
Reserve Fund 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.
Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin, Medan, Singapore, Bandoeng, Padang, Soerabaya, Cheribon, Palembang, Soerakarta, Djember, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djokjakarta, Penang, Teluk, Hongkong, Pontianak, Teluk Anson, Kota-Radia, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Langsa, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar.

London Bankers:

National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
B. G. J. WYNBERG.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on March 11, 1919.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20
Mutton " 16-20
Pork " 25-30
Veal " 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. 16-18
Cod " 18-20
Mandarin " 20-30
Mackerel " 16-18
Pomfret " 30-40
Salmon " 18-20
Saml " none
Soles " 16-20
Whitebait " 25-30

Game, Poultry And Eggs

Deer each none
Duck " 50-90
Eggs per doz. 15-18
Fowl per lb. 18-20
Turkey " 40-45
Geese each \$1.00-\$1.20
Hare " none
Partridge " none
Pheasant " none
Pigeons " 20-25
Plover " none
Quail " 18-20
Snipe " 16-18
Teal " 14-16
Wild Duck " 30-35
Wild Geese " 40-50
Wild Pigeons " none
Woodcock " 40-50

Fruit

Apples per lb. none
Bananas " 12-25
Cherries " 5-6
Chestnuts " none
Figs per doz. none
Grapes per lb. 15-20
Lemons each 14-16
Lichees per lb. none
Mangoes each 25-30
Mongrooteens per doz. none
Oranges each none
Peaches per lb. 10-12
Pears " 10-12
Persimmons " none
Pineapples " none
Plums " none
Pumpeloes each 20-25
Pineapples " none
Strawberries per lb. none
Walnuts " 12-14

Vegetables

Artichokes per lb. 2-3
Asparagus per doz. none
Broad Beans " 8-10
Beetroot per bunch 2-3
Bamboo Shoots per lb. 10-12
Cabbage each 3-5
Carrots per bunch 2-3
Cauliflower each 15-20
Celery per bunch 8-10
Egg Plant per lb. 6-8
French Beans " 16-18
Green Corn each none
Leeks per bunch 2-3
Mushrooms per lb. none
Onions " 6-7
Parsnips per bunch 3-4
Peas per lb. 8-10
Potatoes per picul \$2.40-\$2.80
Radishes per bunch 1-2
Spinach per lb. 2-3
Tomatoes " 8-10
Turnips per bunch 2-3

Grain And Flour

Flour American per 50 lbs. \$4.00

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok.	Penza	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan Ports	Penza	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
S'ia, via N'anki & Vladivostok	do	..	..	..	..	..	14.15
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan & America	Tahima Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Japan Ports	Tahima Maru	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Manila and Hongkong	Venezuela	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan & America, via Moll.	Tahima M.	..	..	..	..	..	19.30
Hankow	Fuckwo	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Tientsin	Train	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Hankow	do	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Vladivostok and Siberia via Fukow	Train	..	..	..	..	..	17.00
and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	15.00	..	..	..	..	15.00
Tomorrow.							
Manila direct	E. of Asia	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Manila direct	Venezuela	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, USA & Europe	E. of Russia	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Hongkong and beyond	Inaba Maru	..	..	..	..	..	16.00
N'anki, Kobe, Y'ama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	E. of Russia	..	..	..	..	..	16.00
Manila and Hongkong	E. of Asia	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangshai	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow	Wuchang	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Poochow	Hainchi	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
N'anki, Kobe, Y'ama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe, via Canada	E. of Russia	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.00
Sunday, March 16.							
Hongkong	Inaba M.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihsaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihsaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
H'kong, S. Ports, A'ralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Inaba Maru	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Europe, via Hongkong	Inaba Maru	..	..	..	..	..	17.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Kingsing	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Australia, via Hongkong	Yingchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Monday, March 17.							
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Taiyang	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Swatow and Hongkong	Taiyang	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Tuesday, March 18.							
Weihsaiwei and Chefoo	Shengking	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Wednesday, March 19.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Suiyang	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00

A Money orders until 3 p.m. and parcel post 3 p.m.
 B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
 C Money orders and parcel post 3 p.m.
 D Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 1:30 a.m.; registered mails at 3 p.m.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Kolyang Maru, Captain Y. Taniuchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, March 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 6 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Tackwa, tons 2,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on Friday, March 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Nankin, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, March 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachung Maru, Captain Y. Taniuchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Saturday, March 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 6 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Hwaha, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Shiangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, March 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tachung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 14, at 9:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Yingchow, Capt. E. R. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 16, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kwangshai, Captain C. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinkiang, Captain G. W. Bedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via POO-CHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Teubaki, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo Wharf on Monday, March 24, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via POO-CHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Suma Maru, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the M.B.K.'s Wharf on Monday, March 24, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

DALNY.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Friday, March 14, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents Tel. No. 77.

TSIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Steamer Tungwah, Captain C. Smith, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Kwangshai, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on Sunday, March 16, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 16, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN & DAIREN via TSING-TAO.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo Wharf on Tuesday, March 25, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES.—The Str. Luson Maru, Captain D. L. Linton, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of Mar. at daylight. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Str. Andes Maru, Captain S. Salto, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on April. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Araba Maru, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on Tuesday, April 8. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at daylight. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Araba Maru, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on Thursday, April 17. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment at the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at daylight. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kwangshai, Captain C. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kwangshai, Captain C. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woonung, Lasynt, Nankin, Poyang, Tatum, Wuchang and Chungking. Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via TIEN-TSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking. Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singen and Kaitong. Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking. Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Asier House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77. Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. Venezuela April	S.S. Venezuela Mar. 15
S.S. Ecuador April 26	S.S. Ecuador April 5
S.S. Colombia May 24	S.S. Colombia May 3

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE

"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
S.S. Colusa Mar. 12	S.S. Colusa May 1
S.S. Santa Cruz April	

PANAMA SERVICE

Regular sailings from San Francisco
 MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
 Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
 1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
 Telephone Central 5055 Cable Address "Solano"



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON AND MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).
 *ALPS MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi, Mar. 23 M. 25
 *ANDES MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Salto, April

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
 In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. arr. leave.

ARABIA MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada, Apr. 7 Apr. 8
 MANILA MARU (20,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Apr. 16 Apr. 17

FOR HONGKONG
 CHICAGO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. B. Jamane, Apr. 1 Apr. 2

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).
 SUWA MARU (3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Iwakatsu, Mar. 14 Mar. 16
 KEELUNG MARU (3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami, Mar. 23 Mar. 25

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Poochow, Keelung and Takao).
 SUWA MARU (3,000 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, Mar. 23 Mar. 24

*Fully booked for passage.
 The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
 O.S.K. Yangtzepoo Wharf, Wayida. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235. Tel. Nos. East 305 and 309. Tel. Address: SHOSHEN, SHANGHAI.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

Shanghai to Vancouver—MARCH 15th

Subsequent Sailings from Shanghai

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong via Manila
---	-------------------------

Empress of Japan Mar. 22	Empress of Asia Mar. 15
Empress of Asia Mar. 29	Empress of Russia Apr. 12
Monteagle Apr. 5	Empress of Japan May 6
Empress of Russia Apr. 26	Empress of Asia May 10
Empress of Japan May 17	Monteagle May 31
Empress of Asia May 24	Empress of Russia June 6

*Monteagle calls at Moji
 *Monteagle and Empress of Japan proceed direct to Hongkong.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD

At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
 G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 13-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 181.

I. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

TENYO MARU For San Francisco	May 6
SHUNYO MARU For San Francisco	May 24

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dance. Service and Cuisine unequalled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
 Phone, Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

AT THE APOLLO

Tonight, March 14th, 15th and 16th

ROSIKA
AND
YANCSI

THE
BELLES
OF
BROAD-
WAY



ROSIKA
AND
YANCSI

THE
STARS
OF THE
GREAT
WHITE
WAY

THE DOLLY SISTERS IN "THE MILLION DOLLAR DOLLIES"

Something About the Play

This lavish, exquisite production dramatizes the personality of the Dolly sisters, Rosika and Yanci, whose beauty, grace and unrivaled talents have captured the admiration of Broadway and the world. Against a background of Oriental splendor and regal magnificence has been woven a romantic fantasy to display these great artists at their best. The story, a swiftly moving tale of adventure and action, in which the famous sisters do some of the most brilliant work of their careers, combines the magic of the Arabian Nights with the spirit and romance of present-day New York. And there is a love affair apiece for Rosika and Yanci. Throughout the five dazzling acts of "The Million Dollar Dollies" they move attractively—skating, dancing, swimming, acting—in costumes each more wonderful and beautiful than the last, with an Indian palace as a fitting background. An old-world mystery in a modern setting is "The Million Dollar Dollies," brimming with plenty of suspense, love and action.



THE DOLLY SISTERS in "THE MILLION DOLLAR DOLLIES"

CIRCLE, \$1.50; STALLS, \$1.00; PIT, 70 cts.

Booking at Robinson's

WILSON WAS STIRRED BY RUINED RHEIMS

Says 'No One Can Put Into Words' His Impressions Of Desolated France

PRELATE SHOWS CATHEDRAL

Cardinal Luon Gives Him A Stained-Glass Panel—Chateau-Thierry Field Visited

Paris, January 27. (Associated Press).—President and Mrs. Wilson returned to Paris at 9:30 o'clock Sunday night from their visit to Rheims. There was a heavy snow-fall during the day, but Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were received at Rheims by a crowd which gave them a cordial greeting.

They were met at the Cathedral by Cardinal Luon, who conducted them through the ruined edifice. After a minute inspection of the Cathedral, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson went to La Pompe fortress, southeast of Rheims, which they inspected before starting on their return journey.

At the close of his tour, which embraced the Chateau-Thierry district and took him through a dozen devastated villages, the President made this comment:

"No one can put into words the impressions I have received among such scenes of desolation and ruin." That was Mr. Wilson's only expression of his feelings after a trip that every Frenchman has been hoping he would make before he took part in deciding what was to be exacted from Germany for the devastation of Northern France.

Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Admiral Grayson and a very small party, Mr. Wilson left the Murat residence early yesterday morning, foregoing attendance at church and the rest which he felt he needed very much to perform what he said he considered to be a duty.

The party motored first to Chateau-Thierry, where luncheon was taken on board a waiting train. It then proceeded by motor to Rheims, passing through many ruined villages and along the old fighting lines, where evidence of combat are still to be plainly seen. After visiting Rheims, the President and his party abandoned their motor cars, and, boarding a special train, returned to Paris. The last part of the motor trip was made in a swirling snowstorm, the first snow Mr. Wilson has seen since last Winter.

Visit To Belleau Wood

The first fighting ground was reached as the party neared Belleau Wood, immortalized in the history of the war by the gallant fighting of American marines. The motor cars turned off the main roads and crawled through back lanes to bring the President close to the place where the fighting took place.

The country folk in that neighborhood are striving to reclaim their soil from war's desolation. The farmers were plowing the shell-cratered fields as the President stood beside the graves of one hundred or more American boys who gave their lives at that point and looked across the valley to Belleau Wood, a tangled mass of tree trunks and underbrush, but now a national monument to the marines, after whom the French Government has named the place.

Col. Edward M. Watson, of Martinsville, Va., who commanded an artillery battalion in the fight and was later Chief-of-Staff of the Seventy-seventh Division in the Argonne fighting, stood beside President Wilson and Brig-General William W. Harts and told the story of the battle in detail.

Then Mr. Wilson drove up the hill

Fonck Visits U.S.



LIEUTENANT FONCK

Lieutenant Rene Fonck, the leading "ace" of France, was named to represent France at the annual banquet of the Aero Club of America on February 19. Fonck shot down 75 German "planes."

on which the American troops smashed the crack Prussian divisions mustered there to crush the "greenhorns," and where the advance on Paris was checked. This was near Chateau-Thierry, and the spot promises to be a Mecca for Americans for many years to come. Mr. Wilson saw the ruins of bridges over which the Americans thrust back the enemy line at this nearest point to Paris, and the shell-marked houses which survived the battles of those memorable days.

When the President entered Chateau-Thierry, the Mayor greeted him, and he responded quite informally. He then drove on towards Rheims, passing along the old battlefield between long lines of barbed wire entanglements now rusting away in the first Winter of peace, between long muddy trenches reaching over the hills and down into hollows as far as the eye could see, and past the wrecks of dugouts, ammunition dumps, aviation sheds, hospitals, and all the other litter left behind by the defeated enemy in his flight.

American, as well as French, graves lay along the roadside. There

were German graves to be seen, too. Desecrated cemeteries were found in many cases. At every turn of the road was a farm, deserted and in ruins, its fields dotted with shell holes filled with water and crusted over with ice. There was a constant panorama of destroyed or charred vineyards, gardens, and homes.

The President was welcomed at Rheims by the Mayor and a committee, to whom Mr. Wilson explained that he had not come to the devastated region sooner because he had been wholly engaged at Paris with the business of making peace. Before going to the cathedral, he passed through the streets of a deserted city which was once the home of 115,000 people, but where fewer than 5,000 are now skirting out an existence among the ruins. He visited Red Cross canteens where hundreds of destitute persons are fed night and day, and the hospital where the sick and injured are cared for. The champagne cellars beneath the city, said to contain some 70,000,000 bottles of wine, were not visited.

A light blanket of snow covered the ground as the President drove up to the cathedral, and Rheims ravished and naked in all its misery and desolation, looked like a graveyard in the moonlight. There were more crows in the air, circling over the ruined town, than there were human beings below in the littered streets.

Cardinal Shows Ruined Cathedral

Cardinal Luon, Archbishop of Rheims, who stood steadfastly by his charge for four years, during which time scarcely a day passed without a German shell hurling death into the city, met the President at the fence of rough boards which now excludes curiosity seekers and incloses the rubbish to which this historic edifice has been reduced. The Cardinal conducted Mr. Wilson to the nave of the cathedral, where in 1914 the Germans during their short occupation of the city placed their wounded, and then, being forced to evacuate, burned their men to death by incendiary shells that fired the roof, but did not damage the vault.

All over the flagging, worn smooth through the years by millions of feet bringing Frenchmen to an hour's devotion, were piled heaps of rubbish, remnants of statues and frescoes and fragments of columns and sculptures which were accounted the finest examples of Gothic art. As the President and the Cardinal stood together, looking upward, while the prelate briefly recounted the story of four years of constant destruction, they looked straight through to the clouded sky. The snow flurry that was covering the bare ruins of the city outside was also laying a blanket upon the inside of the cathedral.

The chalky stone of Champagne, of which the cathedral was built, is scaling off from the effects of German fire, and the falling snowflakes were mixed with an almost constant dropping of fragments. Panning a moment before the scene of the Crucifixion above the north door, and before the painting of the Coronation of the Virgin over the central door, Mr. Wilson silently viewed the destruction wrought upon those masterpieces by the burning of the scaffolding when the Germans set fire to the roof of the edifice.

Ruins of statues lie about the side door, and the great rose window, said to be the most beautiful in the world, where Field Marshal von Moltke, in 1870, sat and watched the sunset, is shattered by a shell fire until it looks like camouflage set up by the roadside. Mr. Wilson followed the Cardinal to the ruins of the chapel, where oldtime Kings watched through the night at the time of their anointing, and to the ruins of the museum, where priceless Flemish tapestries were ruined. Mr. Wilson was shown where thousands of shells thrown from German batteries on two sides burst among the buttresses.

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
Swedish and Japanese Treatment.
Prof. I. K. SETO, proprietor, 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients treated at their residence by special arrangement. Telephone N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road.

EDEN HOSPITAL
Dept. of Venereal Diseases
1372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men
in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road



PATTON'S Sun-Proof Liquid Paint

which support the main structure and where forests of sculptures which ornament the structure have been scarred, nicked and torn by fragments from the big shells very few of which, however, reached the vault.

Part of the vault, however, lies a heap of twisted and crumpled wreckage upon the main altar, where it was thrown by explosions which wrecked most of the stained glass thirteenth century windows. Cardinal Luon took Mr. Wilson outside, and they picked their way through rubbish heaps to a point from which they could view the shell-riddled painting of the Last Judgment, above the south door, the symbols from Noah's Ark about the great rose window, the statue of St. Anne and dozens of other works of art of which virtually none escaped.

Rheims Relic For The President

As they left the Cathedral, the Cardinal gave the President a stained-glass panel from one of the windows taken down in time to save it. The panel is unscarred. It is circular and about three feet in diameter. It shows a figure of the Savior done in many colored glass of the early centuries.

From the Cathedral the President drove to view the ruins of the Hotel de Ville, a specimen of the Renaissance style of architecture, and the Palais Royal, an eighteenth century edifice. These two, with the Cathedral, comprised the most celebrated historical memorials of Rheims, and not one has escaped.

INTERESTING SEQUEL OF MOSCOW TRIALS

Bolsheviks Were 'Merciful' To Convicted Entente Plotters Because Of Their Strength

By H. Wilfred Fleisher, Jr.
(In The Japan Advertiser)

Vladivostok, February 13.—With reference to the recent disclosure of a French and British plot to overthrow and arrest the members of the Soviet Government in Moscow, an account which has just reached here of the trial of those suspected of complicity is an interesting sequel.

Among the accused were Colonel Lockhart, former head of the British Military Mission in Moscow, Lieut. Sydney Reiley, and French Consul-General Grenard.

After a session of five days, the Supreme Revolutionary Tribunal of the Soviet Government in Moscow rendered the following judgment:

"In the name of the Workers' and Peasants' Republic the Tribunal having heard the trial of R. F. Lockhart, head of the British Military Mission in Moscow, M. Grenard, French Consul-General, Lieut. Sydney Reiley of the British army; K. D. Kalamatino and A. V. Friede, citizens of the U.S.A.; W. Kimber Hinta, British subject; Pacheninko, a Czech subject; E. Otten and others, accused of conspiring against the Workers' and Peasants' Government, and the diplomatic agents of the Imperialistic Governments of the Anglo-Franco-American coalition guilty of criminal acts in co-operating with the representatives of the Russian Bourgeoisie forces, for the purpose of spreading disorganization in the ranks of the Red Army and of overthrowing the Workers' and Peasants' Government, and by this not only striving to give a fatal blow to the Russian but also to the International Socialist Revolution. In the full assurance of the near day of judgment on the criminal Imperialistic Governments and the lawful workers at the hands of their own laboring classes, the Revolutionary Tribunal passes the following sentences:

Accused E. Otten, W. Kimber Hinta and Reiley, declared enemies of the laboring classes, are outlawed and are to be shot the moment they are found within the territories of Russia.

Pacheninko is to be kept in prison until the termination of active military operations on the part of the Czechoslovak forces against Soviet Russia.

Kalamatino and A. V. Friede, Americans, are to be shot. (This sentence has been temporarily suspended.)

All sentences are to be carried out within 24 hours of the delivery of judgment.

The verdict was considered mild by the Soviet press and by the Bolsheviks of Moscow. Owing to the comment the Commissary of Justice found it necessary to explain that the Soviet power was so strong that it no longer needed to resource to intimidation.

Yut Sae Chang & Co.
General Hardware Merchants.
Wholesale and Retail. (Established 1881).

A. 1284 Broadway, Shanghai
Precision tools and equipment for every industry; vices, anvils, clippers, nippers, cutters, pliers, twist drills, ratchet braces and auger bits, stocks and dies, wrenches, chisels, etc.

T. Ichiki & Co.
Phone North 2681.
Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

CARPETS
Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest; our goods are the best.

TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
Sheep or Camel Hair
Made to order from customers' designs.

HWA YENG FACTORY
127 Peking Road

AMUSEMENTS

THE PALERMO

SPECIAL ATTRACTION DURING

The Carnival Nights

Sunday 16th to Monday 17th, March

A Prize Each Night for the Best Costume

Starring Engagement of the Famous Artist

Mlle. TAMARA BARONELLI

Who will entertain you with song

Also showing to continued Success

THE LOS YERAR DUO

HARRY KERREY AT THE PIANO

OLYMPIC THEATRE

SHOWING ON

MARCH 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th

MARGUERITE CLARK

IN

"SNOW WHITE"

SEVEN PARTS

MATINEES

Saturday and Sunday, at 3.14 p.m.

VICTORIA THEATRE

SHOWING FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY

Last Night — Last Night

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY

THE MOST STUPENDOUS, AMAZING FILM PRODUCTION
IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY

"TARZAIN of the APES"
EIGHT WONDERFUL REELS

Commencing Saturday 15th

Dustin Farnum

IN

"CAMEO KIRBY"

IN FIVE PARTS

POPULAR PRICES

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

Friday, Saturday and Sunday

14th, 15th and 16th March

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

13th and 14th Episodes

Also Showing

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

16th Episode

Matinee, Saturday

"HOUSE OF HATE"

13th and 14th Episodes